# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIX.....NO. 8837. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1880. PRICE FOUR CENTS.


## CAUCUS WORK AT ALBANY

*THE MACHINE BEATEN IN THE SENATE.*

WOODEN'S FRIENDS RETIRE AND VROOMAN NOMINATED FOR CLERK OF THE SENATE—RESENTING OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE—CAUCUSES OF BOTH PARTIES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The Republican Senate caucus met in the Senate Chamber, and organized by electing Judge Robertson Chairman, and Senators Mills, of Herkimer, and Plitt, of Orleans, Secretaries. The contest for the Clerkship of the Senate had been practically settled several hours before the caucus met. The partisans of Glidden, the "machine" candidate, had given up the fight after the arrival of the morning train from New-York, bringing Senator Schroeder, who promptly announced himself in favor of Vrooman. They therefore took the earliest opportunity after the caucus met to withdraw Glidden's name, and move the nomination of Mr. Vrooman by acclamation, which was carried unanimously. After Senator Mills had presented the name of Vrooman to the caucus, Senator Plitt said that the contest for the Clerkship had been conducted in a spirit of friendly rivalry, creditable to all parties, and as it had become evident to Mr. Glidden's friends that Mr. Vrooman was the choice of a majority of the Senators, they cheerfully yielded their own preferences and asked that his nomination be made unanimous.

His hearers regarded this as a rather feeble ending of a contest waged in the rough-shod and confident manner with which the "machine" opened the canvass for Glidden. But the victors were willing that their bull-dozing opponents should be let down as easily as possible, and refrained from laughing at Mr. Plitt's meek and modest presentation of their case. At the same time, the result is none the less a crushing defeat for the machine politicians, and is so regarded by everybody who was a witness to the canvass. Had the Glidden men ventured to risk a ballot, the vote would have stood 11 for their candidate to 14 against him. Last night and up to noon to-day they felt sure of victory, but the sober second thought of a majority of Senators convinced them that they owed it to their own dignity and self-respect to resent the interference of outside persons, whether representing the State Committee or the Executive Chamber, in the selection of their own Clerk. "If," said they, "we allow ourselves to be dictated to in a matter of this kind, which is entirely within our own province, what may we expect when it comes to the selection of officers in whose appointment we have only a co-ordinate jurisdiction with the Governor?" The result of the contest has taught the "machine" politicians a lesson that will probably make them less presumptuous hereafter, at least in their dealings with the Senate. They are busy this evening trying to make people believe that the Governor took no part in the canvass, and magnanimously putting all the blame on their own shoulders.

All the Republican Senators were present at the caucus except Mr. Woodin, who was called home this afternoon by the dangerous illness of his wife. Nearly all of the subordinate officers of the Senate nominated by the caucus belonged to the Vrooman side in the contest for Clerk. The full list of the Senate officers is as follows:

*Clerk*—John W. Vrooman, of Herkimer County.

*Sergeant-at-Arms*—John W. Corning, of Wayne County.

*Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms*—James I. Hart, of Clinton County.

*Postmaster*—L. G. Sweet, of Cattaraugus County.

*Stenographer*—Hudson C. Tanner, of Oswego County.

*Messenger*—Robert W. Bemis, of Cattaraugus County.

*Door-keeper*—James G. Caw, of Schenectady County.

*Assistant Door-keepers*—Squire A. Warren, Leander Allison, James W. Gowdy, and Robert H. Wiley.

*Janitor*—Nelson Parker.

*Assistant Janitor*—James Murray, of Rochester.

*Clerks of Committees*—Benjamin H. Sedlys, Frank McKinnon, Frank Coon, and Isaac Coles.

*Chaplain*—The Rev. E. Halley.

Senators McCarthy, Rockwell, and Forster were appointed a committee to call future caucuses, and the caucus then adjourned.

The caucus of the Democratic Senators elected Senator Jacobs Chairman, on motion of Mr. Hogan. Mr. Jacobs returned the compliment by nominating George Moss, late Deputy Secretary of State, as the Democrat's candidate for Clerk of the Senate. Mr. Moss is known as a violent anti-Tilden and anti-Robinson man, which is all the significance there was in the proceedings of the Democratic caucus.

*THE ASSEMBLY ORGANIZATION.*

THE MANDATES OF THE MACHINE CONFIRMED BY THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Kingston, Ulster County, was to-night chosen unanimously, by the Republican caucus, to be the Speaker of the Assembly of 1880. The new Assembly-room, in which the caucus was held, presented a brilliant appearance, the circles of seats being occupied by members and many Republicans who had visited the capital to be present at the organization of the Legislature. There were many ladies in the members' gallery. Every foot of standing-room on the floor was occupied, and the spaces about the Speaker's desk were crowded. At 7:30 Mr. Alvord and Mr. Husted entered the chamber together, and were greeted with applause. Mr. Alvord is in excellent health, and appeared to be as happy as if he had won the Speakership fight. Gen. Husted was smiling and courteous. "Old Salt" took the seat which he has always occupied, a convenient one in the centre of the house, half-way between the front and rear. Gen. Husted took the seat he held last session. Many of the men who gave character to the Assembly of 1879 were there, and the new members, almost to a man, were, if anything, more promising than their predecessors.

At 7:35, Dr. I. I. Hayes, of the last caucus committee, rapped for order, and members gave their attention while he made a brief speech to them, enunciating harmonious action as a preparation for a still greater victory for the party than had been won in November last. He proposed for Chairman the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, of Jefferson, and the nomination was unanimously seconded by Mr. Jarvis, of Westchester, and Mr. Hurst, of Erie, escorted Mr. Skinner to the Chair, on taking which he spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: For this compliment I thank you. The people have confided to us the power of naming the next Speaker of the Assembly and his associates, and we meet to-night for that purpose, after a friendly tussle over the matter. Our certificates of election are based upon honest majorities, and have not been issued to us by a tricky Governor and his Council. There's no Maine law in ours. We meet as representatives of a great party, which has filled the page of history with records of its brilliant achievements; which founded and fostered, subdued the great West, and, at the bidding of rebellious, paid millions of debt, and made the historic greenback as good as gold. Although we meet here as partisans, our first duty is to the people and the next to our own party. Let us make the two interests inseparable. Representing such a party, we may congratulate ourselves that behind us stands a people who have expressed their confidence in us by an overwhelming majority; who are ready to support good legislation; who expect it of us believe in the principle of right as against monopolies, bosses, money, fraud, and in free schools, free speech, a free ballot and an honest count; who believe in Republicanism for the good it has done, and who have faith in its pledges of righteous government for the future; who condemn alike political crime, whether committed in Mississippi or Maine.

*The Republican Party is about to assume the* responsibility of legislation for the Empire State. Great as is our State—as a pathway of commerce; as the centre of national wealth and culture—just so great are our responsibilities. Let us meet them fearlessly, and do our duty faithfully. Warned by the magnitude of the power we hold in our great majority, let us not imagine that we constitute quite the whole of the Assembly; but keep in mind that the greater the power the party possesses the more magnanimity we may display, not only in our own party but towards our lonely fellow-representatives on the other side, who are now holding their caucus in a neighboring elevator. Hoping that your deliberations may be harmonious, and the results thereof may be not only satisfactory to our party, but beneficial to our State, I await your further pleasure."

Mr. Russell, of Kings, and Mr. Curtis, of Chenango, were made Secretaries, and Mr. Van Valkenburgh, of Niagara, and Mr. Steele, of Oswego were made tellers. The caucus then decided, on motion of Mr. Varnum, to go into a selection of Speaker. Just at this time Mr. Alvord called for the roll. When the name of Mr. Tallmadge, of Kings, was reached, Mr. Alvord protested against permitting Mr. Tallmadge to be called as a Republican, because as he alleged, he had beaten the regular Republican candidate in his district. To admit him would be to disregard all precedent.

Mr. Wren, of Brooklyn, objected to Mr. Alvord's proposition. He knew Mr. Tallmadge as a Republican, and was proud to greet him as such. Mr. Wred's motion that Mr. Tallmadge be allowed to present his case, was approved unanimously. Mr. Talmadge declared himself to be a Republican, and claimed the right to be where he was.

Then the roll-call was resumed, Mr. Tallmadge's name being called and he answering, without further opposition from Mr. Alvord, although the latter took occasion to warn the Republicans that they were adopting a bad precedent.

When the call for nominations was made Mr. Everett A. Carpenter, of Suffolk, a short, comparatively quiet man, with a face full of health, and good, bright eyes looking out from a head covered with curling hair, presented the name of Gen. George H. Sharpe in a neat speech, in the course of which he made complimentary allusions to the "Sage of Onondaga," the unmatched parliamentarian from Rockland," "the courteous gentleman from Peru," "the acute lawyer from Washington," and "the watch-dog of the Treasury from Jefferson." As an earnest of their pledges given to the party they were about to name a man whose name was as familiar among Republicans as a household word. He referred eloquently to the career of his candidate as a soldier, to his integrity and fidelity, to his valor and patriotism in the service of the greatest Captain of the age, and nominated Gen. George H. Sharpe, of Ulster.

Mr. W. D. Brennan, of Franklin, seconded the nomination, and then Mr. Alvord moved the nomination by acclamation. Gen. Husted amended the motion so that each member should be called upon to name his candidate as the roll was called. Mr. Alvord brought laughter upon his head because he called Gen. Husted the member from Westchester, and then the roll-call went on. All the members were present, and all voted for Gen. Sharpe, who was declared by Chairman Skinner to be the choice of the caucus for Speaker.

Mr. Alvord nominated Mr. Edward M. Johnson for Clerk, paying him a compliment which was repeated by Gen. Husted, and he was chosen in the same manner as the Speaker had been.

Mr. Worden E. Payn, of Albany, was then nominated for Stenographer by Mr. Dugald, of Onondaga, and was chosen without opposition.

There were four candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, and two ballots were taken, resulting in the choice of Sidney M. Robinson, of Niagara. Henry Wheeler, of Rensselaer, was chosen principal Door-keeper. Michael Maher, of Albany, "the armless hero," was taken as First Assistant Door-keeper, and John W. Wheeler, of Monroe, as Second Assistant Door-keeper.

Mr. Skinner announced the Caucus Committee as follows: Mr. Husted, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Titus, Mr. Baker, Mr. Grigens, Mr. Chickering, and Mr. Wren, and the caucus adjourned.

The Democratic caucus was held in the Ways and Means Committee room, and John Shanly, of Kings, was chosen candidate for Speaker, and J. Stanley Brown for Clerk. A Sergeant-at-Arms and Door-keeper were also chosen.

*THE SPEAKER'S HARD TASK.*

AN ARMY OF PLACE-HUNTERS—SPECULATIONS AS TO THE COMMITTEES.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—With the arrival of the earliest trains to-day this city filled up with a throng of office-seekers almost innumerable, and the hotels are more abundantly patronized than they have been for many months. The Speakership fight having been decided, a vigorous canvass was pushed by the numerous candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms, Assistant Sergeants, Doorkeepers, and many industrious canvassers for the reduced number of Senate and House places. Then, there are several hundred applicants for the position of Harbormaster, all of them provided with the most excellent backers. Of course, each man has his reasons for believing or representing that the interests of the party demand that he should be recognized, or that the returns of a certain district should be approved in some substantial way. As all of these applications are to be considered before being passed upon, the office-seekers must wait about in suspense for a few days or weeks, and then a very large proportion of them must be disappointed. The machine will settle the question of preference. Be an applicant's papers ever so good, he need not expect to gain a prize unless he can satisfactorily show that the office which he seeks will, if given to him, prove of benefit to the party at the next election as well as a source of profit to the person who is to fill it. It is roughly estimated that for the dozen Port Wardens who can be appointed, there are 1,500 applications. The position of State Assessor is also coveted, it is said, by about 300 men, who are desirous of succeeding Messrs. Fowler, Hadley, and Briggs.

Gen. Sharpe has before him a task which promises to give him some trouble, and it depends a great deal upon the doing of it whether the session of the Assembly will be a peaceful or a quarrelsome one within the party. He will begin on Tuesday afternoon to arrange his standing committees, and it is expected that they will be announced not later than next Monday evening. It is generally conceded by the men who originally favored Gen. Sharpe's nomination, as well as by those who joined the Sharpe forces when victory was assured, that the new Speaker will form the committees as nearly to suit his own judgment as the powers that directed his canvass for Speaker will permit. There is no concealment of the intention to make committees that will suit the State Committee. It may be assumed, from an utterance of Superintendent Smyth, in regard to the Insurance Committee, that Gen. Sharpe will not be able to do entirely as he pleases. It is reported that Mr. Smyth said on Sunday night that he would expect to be consulted by Gen. Sharpe before that committee was appointed. If Mr. Smyth's advice is to be followed, the Insurance Committee may become Mr. Husted's. If Mr. Husted is to be Chairman of that committee, and other committees are to be made up in the same way, it is not likely that the committees of 1880 will inspire more confidence than did those of 1879. On the other hand, men who are confident that Gov. Cornell is anxious to exert his influence only to secure such a session of the Legislature as will do him and his party honor, say that he will let Gen. Sharpe have pretty much his own way, and will repose in him the fullest discretion in the selection of the committeemen. There seems no reason to fear that anything like punishment will be meted out to any of the Husted, Skinner, or Terry men; on the contrary, all the men who conducted canvasses against Gen. Sharpe will, it is believed, be accorded positions with regard to their capacity and without much discrimination in favor of the most active partisans.

There are 43 Republican members who have seen service before in the Assembly, and nearly all of them hope to head committees. To dispose of them so that the least possible disappointment will be created will be a very difficult task indeed. There will be no difficulty in making up an excellent Judiciary Committee, as there are so many lawyers in the Assembly to pick from that the Speaker will scarcely know how to employ all of them. Mr. Terry's friends look upon him as the best available candidate for the Judiciary Committee, as he has been a member of that committee twice, and has shown much ability in the arduous business intrusted to it. Mr. Varnum is said to have either the Judiciary or the Cities Committee at his command. If he should select the Judiciary Committee, it is possible that Gen. Husted may be offered the Cities Committee, although he has expressed his preference for some committee that will not consume too much of his time or exact too much labor. Mr. Duell, of New-York, will probably go on the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. Deane is spoken of as likely to find a place on the Cities Committee. The temperance members think that Mr. Skinner should be made Chairman of the Committee on General Laws, while the friends of Mr. Tallmadge, of Kings, expect to see him appointed to that place, and Mr. Skinner appointed to the Committee on Printing. The number of suggestions that are heard is so large that it would perhaps only be interesting to give them all in order to enable the reader to obtain a faint idea of the amount of advice that Gen. Sharpe is receiving. He will shut himself up in his house in Lancaster-street, and refuse to be seen, as soon as the Assembly is organized, and until he has completed his committees. Until he is ready to announce his task as finished, the public will have to be satisfied with conjectures as to what the result of his work will be.

*THE HEALTH OFFICER'S PLACE.*

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—It is said that a nomination for Health Officer of the Port of New-York, in place of Dr. Vanderpool, will be sent into the Senate early in the session. Dr. Vanderpool has held the office eight years, and as it is the most lucrative office in the State, if not in the nation, it is generally conceded that he has had it long enough, and should give way to some one else on general principles. There are numerous applicants for the place, among whom Dr. William M. Smith, of Angelica, Allegany County, has probably the heaviest political backing. He presents written indorsements of his claims signed by a majority of Senators, Assemblymen, and Congressmen from his part of the State. Still, it is not believed here that he will get the appointment.

The Governor is said to be a homeopathist, and inclined to select a Health Officer from that school of medicine. Dr. Darwin E. Jones, an Albany homeopathic physician, is reported to have the best chance for the place. Albany has furnished the Health Officer for New-York most of the time for the last 25 years, and there appears to be a prevailing impression here that the Constitution requires the appointment to be made from this city. Jones's chief backer is said to be Smith, of the Albany *Evening Journal*. If he is appointed, the disciples of Hahnneman will have an opportunity to test the efficacy of infinitesimal doses in cure of yellow fever.

*THE CONDITION OF AFGHANISTAN.*

THE LEADER OF THE HERATIS COLLECTING A FORCE ON THE PERSIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Kandahar says: "The leader of the Herati troops escaped, after their defeat, to Ghorian, near the Persian frontier, where he is collecting a force to attack the Kabulis, who are virtually besieged in Herat. The country people attack them whenever they venture out in small parties. Fifty troopers who had gone foraging were all killed by villagers.

"The famine in the Province of Seistan is very severe. The people are selling their children for food."

The *Times* says: "In the eyes of the Afghan people, Abdul Rahman Khan, the Pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, counts for little; but in Turkestan, from Balkh to Badakhshan, his influence is considerable. He could doubtless collect a considerable force there, and probably establish his authority temporarily in Afghan Turkestan. The first step has already been taken in such an enterprise by the success or his wife's near relative, Mir Baba, who has ousted Shere Ali's nominee from Fairabad, and is now the de facto ruler of Badakhshan. It is morally certain that Abdul Rahman will join with him. In this fact lies Abdul Rahman's importance, and his value to Russia depends on the same circumstance. More than that, the man who can, without foreign aid, firmly establish his power in the one portion of Afghanistan, is the man who must be taken into serious account, for his influence must become considerable in other portions of the State. He might even aspire to play the part of national champion, and certainly, with Abdul Rahman in possession of Balkh, and his close ally installed at Fairabad, there would be little peace of mind for any chief of Kabul, even though he should be under the shadow of British protection."

A St. Petersburg dispatch says: "Abdul Rahman is reported to be at Balkh. Whether the recently-reported understanding between England and Russia will survive such a blow, is a serious question."

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Lahore states that further disturbances are expected at Herat, and that a brigade will embark at Bombay immediately for the Bolan Pass.

*ABYSSINIA'S HATED RULER.*

KING JOHN SURROUNDED BY ENEMIES—SEVERAL CHIEFS IN OPEN REVOLT.

CAIRO, Jan. 5.—At his interview with the Khédive of Egypt, mentioned on the 3d inst., Gordon Pasha said that the King of Abyssinia hated, and was hated by, all who came in contact with him. Abyssinia, he said, was surrounded on all sides by discontented tribes and rulers. To the eastward, King Menelek, of Shoa, was sullenly opposing King John, but was afraid to show overt hostility. To the south, Rasadali was in almost open rebellion, and in other quarters six or more chiefs were in actual revolt. Placed in this position, Abyssinia could not attack Egypt. If the Khédive would supply the malcontent tribes with arms, the second son of the late King Theodore, would soon be placed on his father's throne. King John now regretted his exorbitant demands. Gordon Pasha stated that he should soon quit Egypt for good, and declared that it would be advantageous for the country if a ruler really interested in its welfare should directly control affairs himself.

The report that Ismail Ayoub Pasha had been appointed Governor-General of the Soudan is untrue. The Administration of that Province will probably be divided into three branches, as before. The slave trade in the Soudan has entirely ceased.

*CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.*

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A very serious affray occurred on Friday last between the Royal Irish Constabulary and some peasants of Galway, during which the Police fired on the people, but nobody was injured. Galway County is in a very disturbed condition. Two hundred extra policemen have been drafted there.

HAVANA, Jan. 5.—The ex-chiefs of the insurrection—Salisario Peralta and Remigio Almaguelt—who recently surrendered to the authorities, departed for Spain to-day on the mail steamer. Heavy detachments of troops have been sent to the Province of Santiago de Cuba to operate against the mulatto chief Guillermon, who is now the only chief of any importance remaining in arms. The *Voz de Cuba* emphatically denies the rumor that Maceo and Vicente Garcia have landed on the island.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A Vienna dispatch says: "A famine prevails in some districts in Bosnia. Eight thousand people are reported to be on the verge of starvation."

A Paris dispatch says: "Herr Wagner, the composer, who has been reported to be dangerously ill, has left Bayreuth for Naples, where he will spend the remainder of the Winter."

## MAINE'S VEXED SWINDLERS

*REPUBLICANS EXULTANT AND FUSIONISTS OBSTINATE.*

HOPES THAT THE SUPREME COURT DECISION WILL BREAK UP THE DEMOCRATIC FORCES—CAUCUSES OF BOTH PARTIES—GARCELON STILL DEFIANT—REPUBLICANS DEMANDING THEIR RIGHTS.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The members of the Legislature are now assembling, and the position of affairs is freely discussed on the Republican side, but the Democrats are extremely reticent. A remarkably large number of the latter have not read the opinion of the Supreme Court, and refuse to give their views as to what the result of the contest will be. A Democrat from Aroostook says the thing looks to him decidedly wrong in many of its aspects, and that his votes in the House will vindicate it. William M. Rust, of Belfast, a prominent Greenbacker, says the decision of the court settles the case; there can be no successful opposition to that. The Democrats are generally of the opinion that the decision of the court is a partisan one, and they accordingly denounce it. Judge Rice has stated, in conversation, that the opinion is good law, but what effect it will have on the organization he will not say. Mr. Pillsbury prints an article in the *Standard* denouncing the opinion as partisan, and urging the counted-in members to stand up for their rights and not be bull-dozed into giving up their seats. The caucusing today will be directed to holding the Fusionists up to this point. It is the general opinion that there is not cohesive power enough to hold them, as one after another announces that the decision of the court will have great influence. Among the prominent men here may be mentioned Governor-elect Davis, Col. Atwell, of Orono; the Hon. Charles Buffum, Wilder P. Walker, Edwin Noyes, of Waterville; Gen. George L. Beal, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, the Hon. Eugene Hale, the Hon. S. D. Lindsey, and the Hon. W. P. Frye. About one-half of the members of the Legislature have reached the city. It is confidently asserted by Republicans that they will have possession of both branches of the Legislature by Thursday night.

The Governor and Council held no business session to-day, but have been in consultation in regard to the course to be pursued. A guard of about 200 men is still maintained at the State-house. In room No. 17, opposite the Agricultural Room, there are 60 stand of arms, stacked and ready for immediate use. Every one entering, passing through, or leaving the building is watched by the guard. Although every train is bringing crowds into the city, there has been perfect order, and not the slightest demonstration has taken place. The Mayor has 200 extra policemen on duty, who will be ready at a moment's notice to enforce his orders. Neither side has absolutely determined upon a course which is not subject to radical amendment. This much may be said, however, the Fusionists deem it all-important that they should have a quorum, and are resorting to all possible means to bring about that result. A deputy was dispatched across the country to Farmington this afternoon to endeavor to persuade Mr. Voter, who has publicly refused to accept his certificate, to attend the session to-morrow.

Mr. Sproul, of Portland, in his own behalf and that of his colleague, will ask of the Governor and Council certificates as members of the Legislature, under the decision of the Judges. Capt. Goss, of Bath, and the Republican members-elect from the five disfranchised cities, will ask for the same right. They claim that whatever may be done with towns, the case of the cities is clear and unmistakable. Every Republican who has been deprived of his seat is either here, or will be here, and at the present moment only five Fusionists can be counted on who will stay away.

It is reported that telegrams have been received in large numbers from Democrats beyond the State, urging submission to the opinion of the Supreme Court. Major-Gen. Chamberlain came to the city last evening, having been summoned by the Governor. The Legislative caucuses will be held to-morrow evening. The Republicans will probably nominate Joseph A. Locke, of Cumberland, for President of the Senate, and George E. Weeks, of Augusta, for Speaker of the House. The Fusionists' prominent candidate for President is J. E. Talbot, of Washington, and for Speaker, Thomas M. Plaisted, of Lincoln.

The Republican members elect held a meeting this evening for consultation, which was largely attended, and the feeling was confidently expressed that the verdict of the court had made them masters of the situation, and that a sufficient number of those certificated, but not elected, would refuse to act, to prevent a quorum assembling until the rightful members were admitted to their seats. The following committee was appointed on a future line of action: Messrs. Locke, of Cumberland, and Coombes, of Hancock, of the Senate, and Messrs. Hale, of Ellsworth; Young, of Brunswick, and Weeks, of Augusta, of the House. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Order of Business, just appointed, are hereby instructed to call upon Gov. Garcelon at the earliest practicable moment to insist that the armed men and munitions of war now in the State-house shall be promptly removed in order that a free Legislature of a free people may meet as they always have met in the State of Maine, under protection of law, and not under the intimidation of force.

The following is the petition to be presented to the Governor and Council to-morrow by Portland Representatives-elect:

*To the Honorable Governor and Council of the State of Maine:*

The undersigned Representatives-elect from the City of Portland, respectfully represent that they have not received summonses to attend and take their seats in the House of Representatives which is to assemble on the first Wednesday in January, 1880, although they have been legally elected thereto. They, therefore, pray that such summons as is required by law may be issued to each of them, and that their several names and places of residence may be reported to the Secretary of State as such Representatives-elect, in order that the same may be included in the certified roll to be furnished the Clerk of the preceding House of Representatives, as required by the statute in such cases made and provided.

ALMON J. STROUT.
REVELLS MAXCY.
SAMUEL A. TRUE.
NATHAN E. REDLOW.
BYRON D. VERRILL.

A petition from Bath for the seating of Capt. Gurce Goss will be of the same tenor.

It has been stated on good authority that the Fusionists claim that 70 is a quorum in the House, on the ground that only 139 were counted in. The Republicans have issued a circular declaring that the position is not legal, and is against the recent decision of the court. They state that the Fusionists will endeavor to compel the attendance of a sufficient number of members to make a quorum, but that a whole House, when fully organized, has no power to send for a Representative-elect until he is sworn in.

Gov. Garcelon states that the decision of the court will not change his attitude toward the incoming Legislature. The points in the opinion might serve as a guide in future, but his work had been performed under the Constitution and statutes as he understood them, and he should neither withdraw the certificates nor issue new ones. Here and there may be found a dissenting voice to this position of the Governor. But in the main it has the approval of the mass of the Fusionists.

A caucus of Fusionists was held at Metropolitan Hall to-night, continuing to a late hour. L. W. Hill—a counted-in member—of Exeter, presided. Speeches were made upon the condition of affairs, proclaiming adhesion to the Constitution and laws as they understood them. They held in respect the opinion of the court, and should it be found that they were in a majority in the Legislature it should not be understood that they would invade the rights of the minority. The meeting was harmonious, and a determination was expressed to organize the Legislature according to the certificates issued.

Members of the Council report that within two weeks Judge Libbey stated to the Governor, in the presence of members of the Council, that returns signed by less than a majority of a Board of Alderman could not be counted, and if the law of 1877 was constitutional, the return could not be counted. Judge Libbey *denies this explicitly.*

Gen. Chamberlain was summoned to consult with the Governor in regard to the necessity of employing a military force on Wednesday. It was decided that no such force was needed, but that the Police would be sufficient to preserve order. Admission to the State-house on Wednesday will be by tickets issued to certificated members, contestants, State officers, heads of departments, reporters, &c.

SENATOR EATON'S OPINION.

THE REFERENCE OF THE MATTER TO THE COURT CONSIDERED UNNECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—In conversation to-day, Senator Eaton, while refraining from the expression of any opinion as to the merits of the whole case in Maine, said that there was no good reason for Gov. Garcelon going to the Supreme Court for advice. The settlement of such difficulties was not the business of the Supreme Court, but belonged to the Legislature, and he had no doubt that the Legislature of Maine would settle the question equitably, and would have done so without any reference to the Supreme Court. He had been a member of several Legislatures, and had helped to unseat Democrats as well as Whigs and Republicans. These Legislatures had always tried to discover for which of the contestants the people had really given a majority, and for whom the majority of the people had intended to vote. If there was a large number of votes for John Smith, and another parcel of votes for John S. Smith, he and his fellow-members had applied the rule of common sense, and tried to find out whether the people who cast their votes had thought they were casting them for the same man. In such cases it had never occurred to him that the advice of the courts ought to be sought. He also referred to the manner of settling such contests in Congress without any recourse to the Supreme Court."

HOW CANVASSING IS DONE IN CONNECTICUT.

A FEW INSTANCES OF DEMOCRATIC PARTIALITY—GARCELON'S COURSE APPROVED BY THE ORGANS OF HIS PARTY.

HARTFORD, Jan. 5.—The two leading Democratic papers in Connecticut have justified the alleged strict construction, but really illegal outrage, in Maine, the New-Haven organ directly approving it, and the Hartford journal giving it favor by malicious *retorts* to Republican denunciations. So far as mere informalities in election returns are concerned, the same rule of canvassing applies in Connecticut as in Maine. The letter of the law requires the names of all persons voted for and returned to be spelled out in full. In the years 1874-5-6 there was in this State a Democratic Canvassing Board, composed of the Secretary of State, the Treasurer, and the Controller, and this board made up the official returns of the votes cast for State officers and members of the General Assembly. The principle upon which the Democratic board acted was carried further than by any other previous canvassers, though it has been the custom to count all names reported for a candidate where the spelling and sound corresponds with the correct name. The Democratic board recognized the custom without any particular extravagance in counting the returns for Governor when Henry C. Robinson and Charles R. Ingersoll were candidates, giving to both certain votes manifestly intended for one or the other. In this counting were the following noticeable discrepancies: Hy. C. Robinson, 630; Henry G. Robinson, 367; Henry D. Robinson, 247; Charles Ingersoll, 1,516; C. R. Ingersoll, 1,864; Chas. R. Ingersol, 359. But the rule was stretched a little further when the returns for the Democratic candidate for Controller were accepted and counted as follows, Alfred R. Goodrich being the candidate: Alfred Goodrich, 1,095; Alfred H. Goodrich, 2,451; Alfred E. Goodrich, 1,477; Alfred A. Goodrich, 673; Alfred R. Goodrich, 281; Albert E. Goodrich, 22. The variety of votes counted for George G. Sill, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, was greater than in any other case, and carried the rule to a further limit, as follows: Geo. G. Sill, 1,033; George G. *Sill*, 213; Geo. H. Sill, 393; Geo. S. Sill, 231; Geo. C. Sill, 424; Geo. D. Sill, 158; Geo. E. Sill, 410; George E. Sill, 196; Geo. Sill, 184; G. G. Sill, 1; Sill, 1. But the widest departure was in counting, in 1874, the votes cast for Marvin H. Sanger, for Secretary of State, Mr. Sanger himself being one of the Canvassing Board. There were 1,043 votes returned for Marvin H. Sawyer, and they were counted, while 3 votes returned for J. O. A. Stone (John Q. A. Stone being the Republican candidate for the same office) were not counted, being informal. It has happened that the returns of votes cast for Republican candidates for State officers have usually been correct, the scattering commonly falling to Democratic returns. While in these cases results would not have been materially affected, except by throwing out Republican returns, yet the common course here, and the examples shown, prove the partisan spirit of the Democratic press in their justification of the Maine swindle, now so forcibly condemned by the statutory definitions of the judicial authority of that State.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM THE WEST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 5.—The Republican Senatorial caucus to-day resolved to send a dispatch to Senator Blaine and ex-Senator Morrill, congratulating them on the decision of the Supreme Court of Maine, and adjuring them to stand firm and maintain their rights.

*RUSSIA'S POLITICAL METHODS.*

A CHANGE IN THE ASPECT OF BARANOFF'S CASE—REVOLUTIONISTS AT WORK IN THE ARMY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—Adjt. Baranoff, the Russian commander of the gun-boat Vesta during the Russo-Turkish war, who was court-martialed and dismissed the service for making use of insulting language in reference to the Ministry of Marine, has presented notice of an appeal against the judgement of the court, and it is said that the Minister of Marine has presented a petition for the remission of the sentence and his own resignation simultaneously.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A St. Petersburg dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The punishment for carrying on the political propaganda among the troops has been raised two degrees in the scale of penalties established by the Military Code, in consequence of recent disclosures showing the activity of the revolutionists in the Army.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "Notwithstanding the peaceful professions of Russia, she has ordered all the War Offices to prepare for the use of the Army as many breech-loaders as possible. A trustworthy correspondent who has just returned from a visit to the larger towns of Russian Poland says these towns are full of troops of all arms." The order for the preparation of breech-loaders probably has reference to the new expedition to Merv.

*UTES COMING EAST.*

DENVER, Col., Jan. 5.—Dispatches from Del Norte state that 12 Utes, with their escort, on the way East, arrived at that point this afternoon, and will to-morrow reach Alamosa, the terminus of the railroad. The Indians are objects of much interest, especially Ouray and Jack. All preserve a dogged silence, and receive the homage of public curiosity with stolid indifference.

KEYSTONE STATE FINANCES.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 5.—Gov. Hoyt issued a proclamation late morning in accordance with the report of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund for 1879. The receipts for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1879, were $3,189,566 97, which, added to the balance of $956,630 23 on hand Nov. 30, 1878, made in cash $4,138,199 46. The amount of the debt redeemed was $1,684,962; the amount of interest paid $1,324,249 50; compensation, &c., 66,054 26; and the balance in the sinking fund Nov. 30, 1879, was $1,902,373 18.

*GEN. GRANT IN FLORIDA.*

VISITING THE PLACES OF INTEREST ABOUT FERNANDINA.

FERNANDINA, Fla., Jan. 5.—Gen. Grant and a portion of his party were in the streets early this morning, and walked for some time about the city. At 10:30 o'clock the General was escorted by the committee, headed by Gen. W. S. M. Davis, an officer in the Confederate service, to the City Hall, which had been decorated with bunting and some tropical plants. A large crowd of citizens, principally colored, had assembled. The General, with Gen. Sheridan, Mayor Bronson, and Gen. Davis, occupied the platform. The latter delivered the speech of welcome.

In his reply, Gen. Grant referred to the report which he made in 1866. He said that he believed then that the South acted in good faith, but he saw then and sees now that they were misled and drawn into a course which produced results now so greatly regretted by all; it was not, however, their fault. Concluding, he said: "We are now a united people, and no one more desires that we may continue so, or will do more to accomplish that result than myself." Three cheers were then given by the crowd for Gen. Grant, and three more for Gen. Sheridan. A deputation from the local colored temperance societies presented an address to Gen. Grant, to which he responded in a few words, saying that he wished them every success in their work, and that whatever was done to abolish the use of intoxicating liquors should be encouraged.

A general hand-shaking then took place, after which the party, preceded by a band, marched to the wharf, and boarded the steamer Florence for Cumberland Island, where Dungeness is situated. After visiting the ruins and beautiful grounds, and the graves of Gen. Henry Lee, Mrs. Nathaniel Green, and other near relatives of the family, the party returned to the city. On the route home a salute was fired from Fort Clinch. A live eagle was presented to the General, who responded to the presentation speech by saying that he hoped the American people would imitate the eagle by soaring far above all sectional strife and difficulties. To-night a ball in honor of the party is in progress.

*CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.*

THE OUTLAW JESSE JAMES REPORTED DEAD —A BANK CASHIER ARRESTED—OTHER CRIMES.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 5.—Jesse James is dead. George Shepard's shot having done the work. His wife is at the house of Mrs. Samuels, mother of the James boys, in Clay County. A coffin was received at the depot from Joplin, which, it is supposed, contained the body of Jesse. It was in charge of two men, who refused to tell where it was shipped from. It was taken East on a Hannibal and St. Joseph train, and is thought to have been put off at Kearney.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Stephen H. Richards, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, which failed Dec. 13, 1878, was arrested by Deputy Marshal N. S. May this afternoon, on a warrant issued by Commissioner Sylvester, charged with embezzling funds of the bank; also with perjury, in swearing to reports to the Controller of the Currency. He gave bail in $5,000. His examination is set down for Jan. 17.

MOCASSINSVILLE, Va., Jan. 5.—A murder was committed near Hopkins's Mill, not far from here, yesterday. An old man named Michael was killed by unknown persons by being knocked on the head in the public road.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Commissioner Raum received the following dispatch to-day from Andrew Clark, Collector of Internal Revenue at Atlanta, Ga.: "I have just seized three head of stock and a wagon engaged in removing illicit whisky from two illicit stills; have destroyed about 4,000 gallons of mash and beer, and arrested the operator of the still after meeting with armed resistance."

The Commissioner also received a telegram from Collector J. J. Young, at Raleigh, N. C., stating that his deputies captured two more illicit distilleries on Saturday, in full blast, in Moore County, run by Clark Aldred.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 5.—An investigation into the accounts of N. C. Taliaferro, the retiring General Agent and Storekeeper of the Penitentiary, has brought to light a shortage of from $15,000 to $20,000. Taliaferro acknowledges the shortage, but says it will be made good by his securities. He says he does not know how to account for it, except from the fact that he was engaged in the commission business, as well as being agent of the Penitentiary, and that the affairs of both the concerns became mixed. He claims to have outstanding accounts sufficient to cover the deficiency. Mr. Taliaferro attributes the cramped condition of his affairs to the fact that he undertook to rebuild the Penitentiary work-shops, which were burned last year, and purchased machinery for the same without any appropriation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 5.—The prisoners confined in the Franklin County Jail made an attempt to escape at 5 o'clock this evening, just after the new Sheriff had assumed charge, and nine escaped through the entrance door. James Herrell, alias Kerr, indicted for murder in the first degree, and J. W. Rodgs, indicted for cutting with intent to wound, are among the missing.

DEADWOOD, Dakota, Jan. 5.—A man named Joe Coburn, about 25 years of age, lately employed in the construction of the military telegraph line, entered the restaurant of William Woolsey, at Fountain City, a few mi

reaching No. 64 East Fourth-street and got down to the third floor landing, where, although there was neither smoke nor flame, she was compelled to sit down and recover her wonted composure. Mr. and Mrs. Gelb, her father and mother, and the bar-tender, Reise, had become aware that there was a fire in the main building, and escaped safely. When Mrs. Winckel had sufficiently recovered she went down stairs, and was the cause of a second floor window by Sergt. Weising, who put her in the care of Mrs. Jacob Stier, of No. 73 East Fourth-street, who sent for a physician, as Mrs. Winckel was seriously burned. When Mrs. Winckel escaped, Mr. Winckel went to arouse the servants in the loft, but he was driven back by smoke and flame. He shut himself up in his apartment with Miss Gelb and the boy William. The engines had arrived, and Mr. Winckel and his sister-in-law shouted for assistance, as they were separated only by a shell of lath and plaster from the fire that raged outside.

The servants in the loft were aroused before this. Lewis Meyer, an intelligent boy of 16 years, whose parents live at No. 211 East Fourth-street, tells what they did: "I, Henry Hart, the officer who keeps order in the hall; head waiter Eckstein, and Fritz Reise, closed up the main building and No. 64 at 3 o'clock this morning. Everything was all right. There was no odor of smoke or gas. I went to bed. I was awaked by Henry Gewehler. He was making a great noise. I awoke as in a dream, and thought that I was pursued by some one, and was crawling through a hole in a wall. I ceased myself quickly. The loft was filled with thick smoke, and I could not see an inch before me. The female help began to scream, and the five men, who were sleeping near me, were running around as if crazy. I was near Gewehler. He went to a window at the head of his bed and pulled it down. He got up on the window-sash, and reached up along the wall in the rear of No. 64 East Fourth-street for a cornice on the top. He was in a hurry, for the fire was coming on, and the smoke was unbearable. He made a grab for the cornice, missed it, and fell. I heard him strike in the yard, 70 feet below. I felt sick and trembled, but I decided that it was better to fall and die suddenly than to be slowly suffocated or burned, so I got up on the window-sash, felt for the cornice, caught it with my left hand, and then I let go of the window casing, swung out, caught the edge of some bricks with my right hand, and, as luck would have it, managed to draw myself up, my knees helping me, and I crawled over the cornice on to the roof of No. 64. I was safe then and had no fear. The smoke was coming out of the main building lively just then. I ran to the front of the roof and looked over. The engines were at No. 70 East Fourth-street, and when two of the girls got on the sills of different windows, persons in the tenement-houses shouted to them not to leap. But the fire was in the loft, and was running along the roof, and the girls were panic-stricken. Disregarding all warnings, to obey which would have consigned them to the flames, Rose and Annie jumped and fell heavily on the flags 70 feet below. One of them groaned heavily, and attracted the attention of the inmates of No. 70 East Fourth-street, who carried them into the house. The Police were given notice, and ambulances were summoned from every quarter.

All this time the firemen were fighting the fire, and some of the members of No. 3 Truck House, No. 70 East Fourth-street and went to the roof. They had just before gone up stairs at No. 64, on information that a man and a boy were in peril in one of the rooms, but they found no one there. When on the roof of No. 70 they were told of the desperate situation in which were Winckel, his sister-in-law, and the boy. The firemen did not shrink from their duty, although the risk was appalling, the roof over the loft was one sheet of flame, and the heat on the roof over Winckel's apartment was intense. Part of it had caught fire, and the flames were extending rapidly. Capt. Meagher set the example to his men by getting on the roof over Winckel's apartment, and work was begun with axes and crowbars to extricate the three persons in peril. A hole was cut in the roof, a ladder was lowered, and Firemen Loesch and McEvay and Capt. Meagher descended. They found Winckel and Miss Gelb partly suffocated and seriously burned. The boy was insensible. Fire was coming in at the three doors of the apartment. Mr. Winckel and Miss Gelb were assisted up the ladder to the roof of No. 62. The boy died on the roof of No. 70 East Fourth-street. Mr. Winckel and Miss Gelb were taken down the scuttle of Helvetia Hall at No. 62 East Fourth-street. Miss Gelb was sent to Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Winckel was taken to the hallway of No. 73 East Fourth-street pending the arrival of another ambulance. He asked after the boy, but was not told of that he was sitting with his back to his corpse. Mr. Winckel was soon taken to Bellevue Hospital, and the body of the boy was removed to the Morgue. Search for Teresa Erhardt and Lewis Schmitt was abandoned, as they had evidently perished in the loft.

### FIGHTING THE FLAMES.

The fire started at the foot of the well-hole, in which the zig-zag staircase are built, so that standing in the basement one could see the sky-light in the roof at the fifth landing. The draft up this staircase, when the fire obtained headway, was terrific—so strong that it prevented the fire from spreading laterally. When the fire reached the top of the stairway it spread south through the loft and made a clean sweep, destroying the roof. The men of Engine No. 33 extinguished the fire in the basement and sub-cellar in 10 minutes, and then, with other companies, fought it on the first floor for 10 minutes, went to the third floor for 50 minutes, and were 35 minutes in putting out the fire on the upper floors and in the loft, thus making the duration of the fire one hour and three-quarters. The fire was really under control 20 minutes after the engines had got to work. When the firemen could enter the loft, they found the bodies of Lewis Schmitt and Teresa Erhardt. Schmitt was horribly burned, and the girl was suffocated. Schmitt was huddled up in the male dormitory, and Teresa lay near one of the windows of the female dormitory. Neither had had the courage to leap the 70 feet. Their remains were taken to the Morgue, with those of Gewehler, whose body was taken from the yard of No. 64 East Fourth-street by the members of the Central Insurance Patrol.

An estimate of the damage done by the fire can only be made by going through the buildings. In East Third-street, the basement of Nos. 15 and 17—paved by the Turner Cadets as a drill-room, and as a storage place for uniforms and arms, and also by the janitor of Primary School No. 6—the loss by water and smoke does not exceed $200. A like amount will cover the damage on the ground floor, occupied by the Turners as a gymnasium. On the first floor are two class-rooms of Primary School No. 6. They are slightly damaged by water, as are three class-rooms on the second floor and a room for side-arms for the Turner Cadets. On the third floor are three class-rooms on a level with the loft over the ball-room; one of these is destroyed by fire, the others are damaged by fire and water. The roof above is destroyed. The loss to the City will be about $500, and this part of the building is damaged to the extent of $1,300. In the loft were apparatus for the theatre worth $2,000, furnishing, consisting of desks and racks for the Turner Drawing-school worth $150; the fittings-up of the dormitories, worth less than $100, and two iron water-tanks damaged slightly, which can be repaired for $50. Opening from the roof of the ball-room to the floor of the loft are four large round aperatures in the centre. Two are for ventilators and two for chandeliers. The atmosphere of this place, in which the servants slept, must have been horrible at night, as all the vitiated air of the hall came into it. On the fourth floor front, to the east, is a lodge-room used by Excelsior Council, No. 14, O. U. A. M.; Prelligrath Rebekah Degree, No. 64, I. O. O. F.; Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F. This room is a wreck, and the loss on Masonic properties and furniture is $400. Adjoining is Mr. Winckel's apartment. His furniture is damaged $700. Miss Gelb's furniture in the next room is damaged $300. In her room were some painful sights. On a table were affectionate New Year's letters from the dead boy to his uncle and aunt, three canaries lay dead in their cages, a favorite Scotch terrier lay outstretched in a corner, and Willie's Christmas tree, a very handsome one, was partly destroyed, and the ornaments, fruits, and candies on it were melted, warped, and mottled. On the third floor the fire had attacked the ceiling of the ball-room, and damaged the furniture in the parlors and bar-room to the extent of $1,400. On the second floor slight damage, not exceeding $200, was done to the apartments. In the main hall-room hardly any damage was done except by smoke and water. The painting and finishing in the hall-room and theatre will, however, cost at least $4,000 if it is renovated. On the first floor about $1,600 damage was done in the committee-rooms, restaurant, library, and reception-room. The staircase was destroyed from the sub-cellar to the roof, and the entire building was completely flooded by water. The loss by water in the bar and billiard room, bowling-alley and kitchen, is $1,200. The loss to the Turners' Society, the owners of the main building, is $11,000. The loss on the building No. 64 East Fourth-street, owned by William Winckel, is $1,400. The loss to Mr. Bruehl, barber, F. Lang, and the numerous societies who have rooms here, by water, smoke and fire, is $1,800. This makes a total loss of $29,700.

The insurances are as follows: New-York Turn Verein, $60,000—$5,000 in each of the following companies: Atlantic, Lenox, Lorillard, Hoffman, Hanover, Bowery, National, Irving, Greenwich, Mechanics' and Traders', Manhattan, Republic, Hope, and Star, and $10,000 in the German-American. The society also insures the lease of William Winckel and the City (for Primary School No. 6) for $5,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford. The City pays $3,000 rent, and Winckel $8,000. Winckel insured his house, No. 64 East Fourth-street, for $10,000 in the German-American. The Turners insured the contents of the buildings Nos. 66 and 68 for $7,500 in the New-York City, Empire City, and Columbia. Winckel had insurances aggregating $6,700 on his stock in the three houses, making a total insurance of $100,200. Besides this, nearly every society having property in the buildings has a small amount of insurance.

The following societies met in the building: New-York Turn Verein, with its branches, the Turner Cadets, Turner School, Turner Drawing School, (composed of 600 scholars,) Turner Liedertafel, Turner Unterstutzungs Verein, Dramatic Section, Benevolent Society "Gut Heil," Baeren Club, and Turner Bruederschaft.

The following societies had also rooms in the buildings Nos. 64, 66, and 68, mainly in No. 64: Covenant Lodge, No. 35, I. O. O. F.; Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F.; Columbia Lodge, No. 1, I. O. O. F.; Meikle Lodge, No. 277, I. O. O. F.; Prelligrath Lodge, No. 4006, I. O. O. F.; Prelligrath Rebekah Degree, No. 64, I. O. O. F.; Musical Lodge, No. 366, I. O. O. F.; Walter Scott Lodge, No. 402, I. O. O. F.; Eclipse Lodge, Morning Sun Lodge, No. 314, I. O. O. F.; Arminia Lodge, No. 146, K. P.; Cameron Post, No. 79, G. A. R.; Excelsior Lodge, No. 94, O. U. A. M. Also the following Jewish benevolent societies: Montefiore Society, Sarah Verein, Mendelssohn Verein, Salomon Benefit Society. The Veterans of the Twentieth New-York Volunteers occupy rooms in the building, with their singing society. The hall and adjoining building being centrally located, were made the head-quarters of the following social and industrial societies: New-York Singe Academy, Meisner Liedertafel, Schillerbund, with its several branches, Eichenkreus, Liederhain Vineta, Hamilton Bowling Club, Stenographers' Club, German Freethinkers, Byron Social Union, Machinists' Society, Verein for Art and Science, Cigar-makers' Landwehr Verein, Danish Waffenbrueder, and Woodcarvers. Several other societies hired rooms, but they had no regular leases.

### THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Five persons lost their lives and four were injured. Of the injured persons, three are in a very critical condition. The following are the dead:

HENRY GEWEHLER, 25 years old, waiter, instantly killed by falling into the yard of No. 64 East Fourth-street.

WILLIAM GEIB, 10 years of age, burned and suffocated in Mr. Winckel's apartment.

TERESA ERHARDT, 25 years of age, a servant, suffocated in the loft.

LOUIS SCHMITT, 30 years old, kitchen man, suffocated and burned in the loft.

ROSE LANG, 25 years old, supposed to be a German. She also jumped from a window, and, failing on a railing, had the flesh and muscles of her right arm literally torn from the elbow to the wrist, laying bare the bones. In addition to these injuries she received a compound fracture of the humerus of the left arm, and probably concussion of the brain. Three hours after her removal to Bellevue Hospital by Dr. Woodbury, one of the ambulance surgeons, her right arm was amputated by Dr. Field. She remained unconscious during the day, and died at 7 P. M.

The list of the injured persons is as follows:

WILLIAM WINCKEL, 38 years old, a native of Germany, who has been 15 years in the United States. He is the lessee of Turn Halle, and owner of No. 64 East Fourth-street, the adjoining building. He has been an occupant of the property for eight years. His face and hands are badly burned, the injuries to the former being of a superficial character. He was conscious when drawn through the roof of the building, and, although suffering acutely, will probably recover in the course of a few weeks.

TERESA WINCKEL, 35 years of age, a native of Germany, wife of William Winckel, slightly burned in the face and hands and suffering from nervous shock. She escaped from the top floor of Turn Halle into No. 64 East Fourth-street, and is now being cared for at No. 73 of the same street.

MARGARET GEIB, 30 years old, a native of Germany, sister of Mrs. Winckel. She has been divorced from her husband, who is now living in Germany, and is known as Miss Geib. William Geib was her only child. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where she lies in a precarious condition. Her injuries are severe burns on the head, face, neck, hands, and feet. She was also suffering from shock when removed to the hospital, and during the forenoon symptoms of edema of the lungs manifested themselves in her case. Her recovery is very doubtful.

LEWIS BAUM, 22 years old, a native of Germany, single. She formerly lived at No. 81 Norfolk-street, and was employed as a servant in Turn Halle. She jumped from one of the windows, and was taken to the New-York Hospital. Her injuries are a fracture of the thigh bone, fractures of several ribs, lacerated wounds of the left hand, and general contusions. She also received severe burns on the right forearm. Her condition is very critical.

### INCIDENTS OF THE FIRE.

William Winckel was able to converse without difficulty yesterday afternoon. He told the following story: "A Jewish wedding was celebrated in the ball-room on Sunday evening, and a Turner sociable was held down-stairs. Between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, after all the wedding guests had gone away, I went to bed on the top floor, leaving my Superintendent to take charge of the place until the departure of the Turners, who went about 3 o'clock. I felt much fatigued, and slept soundly until awakened by some one calling. Thinking that my sister-in-law had simply spoken to her little boy, I paid no attention to the noise, and slept again. Not long after I was again awakened, this time by cries of "fire!" My wife, her sister, Mrs. Geib, and the boy awoke about the same time. I could see the reflection of the fire through the fan-light of the door leading into the hall. Finding that escape was cut off in that direction, I called to my wife to save her diamonds and jewelry, and then we all ran to another door which opened into my own house. My wife succeeded in escaping that way, but the door fell back, and would not yield when I tried it. While I was endeavoring to force it open my hands were burned so badly that all the nails dropped off. The smoke was so dense that Mrs. Geib and her little son soon fell unconscious on the floor. When I rushed to the window I could see the firemen working below. They raised several ladders, which, however, were too short to reach me. To jump from the window I knew would be certain death, yet it was just a question as to the point of doing so. When noises on the roof directly above me caused me to pause. The noises gradually became louder, but it seems to me that I must have waited in the midst of the fire and smoke for half an hour before the firemen had made a hole in the roof. A fireman who passed a ladder down between the beams took the boy, my adopted son, in his arms and passed him up to another fireman on the roof. Mrs. Geib was next hauled up through the opening, and I was helped out last. We were taken over the roof to an adjoining house. It is my opinion that the fire was started for the purpose of burning me and my family. I have never, to the best of my knowledge, injured any one in my life, but there is one fellow I know who hates me bad enough to do it. At present I don't think I would be justified in mentioning any names."

The Turn Verein, in 1870, having the previous year acquired the property Nos. 66 and 68 East Fourth-street, and Nos. 15 and 17 East Third-street, moved into its new quarters from Orchard-street. The hall was opened by A. Oakey Hall, then Mayor. There was a notable gathering of prominent Germans, Carl Schurz among them.

Last year there was a bitter dispute at a meeting of the Board of Education, some members being opposed to leasing the portion used for Primary School No. 6, on the ground of the danger in case of fire. The leases really expired in 1878, but continues by default.

In regard to the facilities for escape, the only theory permissible in the case of the servants confined in the loft is that they were partly suffocated when they awoke, when it was impossible to see on account of the smoke. They could have descended by the chandeliers; there were several ways of escape on the Third-street side, and access to the roof of Mr. Winckel's apartment was easy.

A loss that is regretted is that of a tablet on the staircase, which commemorated the losses of the Twentieth Volunteers in the war. The name of each member who fell was inscribed on it, as the list left a hall used at the slave mart at Hampton, Va., and captured by the Twentieth New-York Volunteers, and which is rung on the anniversary of the taking of Hampton and on New Year's night, was saved.

Among the incidents of the fire was a gas explosion on the third floor, rear, of No. 64 East Fourth-street. The room is used by Diamond Lodge, No. 140, I. O. O. F., and other societies. The windows were shattered, and the ceiling was destroyed.

Mrs. Winckel, when she left her room, was followed by a pet Spitz dog which, in the basement, found two of its mates partly suffocated. The intelligent animals kept together until an opportunity occurred, when they ran across the street to No. 73 East Fourth-street, where Mrs. Winckel had taken refuge, and whined for admittance. All of the animals were suffering from asphyxia when they were admitted at No. 73.

Fire-Marshal Sheldon believes that the fire originated in the sub-cellar near the heating apparatus. He will investigate the circumstances of the outbreak to-day at Fireman's Hall. Coroner Ellinger will investigate in the cases of the four victims.

The New-York Turn Verein held a special meeting last evening, at the hall of the Aschenbroedel, in East Fourth-street. A resolution expressive of sympathy with the injured and condolence with the friends of the dead was adopted. It was also resolved to defray the burial expenses of those whose friends are poor. A communication was transmitted to the Board of School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, to the effect that the rooms of Primary School No. 6 would be ready for occupancy to-morrow. The school-rooms of the society, it was announced, would be ready in the course of a week.

The Seventeenth Ward School Trustees decided last evening to reopen the primary school in Turn Halle as soon as the class-rooms are put in order.

## A CELLULOID FACTORY EXPLOSION.

### FIVE PERSONS KILLED AND ONE FATALLY BURNED IN NEWARK.

The men employed by the Celluloid Manufacturing Company, at Ferry and Ashbridge streets, Newark, resumed work yesterday morning for the first time since Christmas. The main building abuts on Ferry-street, and runs—one section of it—160 feet southward, another section 100 feet southward. A few feet removed to the westward of the main building was a one-story brick structure, divided into two apartments. One end of the building runs to the line of Ferry-street, and extends about 35 feet along that line. It extends southward, like one of the sections of the main building, 160 feet. The northernmost room is 100 feet deep, and is known as the "converting room." In this room 23 persons went to work at the usual hour yesterday morning. There were two or three boys among the number. The Superintendent made an inspection of the building, and a short time before 11 o'clock reported everything "all right." The words had scarcely escaped his lips before a signal indicating fire in the converting room sounded in the main office. The men, well drilled to meet an emergency like this, at once assumed their places to battle the flames. An instant later there was an explosion as one of the southern corners of the room, and almost instantly the place was in flames.

The men ran, panic-stricken, for the doors, and some of them escaped without harm. The force of the explosion, however, had bulged the north wall of the structure, and the roof, loosened from its supports, fell in with a crash. The doorway was choked up, and all hope of escape through that place of egress was cut off. Several of the men jumped from the windows looking out on Ferry-street, and elevated only eight feet above the sidewalk. Spencer Atwood was one of these. He was found soon afterward, lying on the sidewalk in an unconscious condition. He was removed to the house of George Godber, in Frederick-street, and died 10 minutes afterward. A fracture of the skull was ascertained to have been the cause of his death. Some of the men in the factory say that he fell to the ground head foremost. It is thought possible that he may have struck on his head and so sustained the injury. Afterward, he was seen to rise to his feet, but he fell, almost instantly, to the ground again. County Physician Hewlett, who made an examination of the body, thinks that the wound on the head is such as might have been made by a falling brick. This is corroborative of a rumor among the men that the man was struck on the head as he jumped by a brick loosened from the wall by the force of the explosion.

Two of the employes dashed from the place inside with their clothing in flames. Some say they jumped from one of the windows. Another story is that they escaped through the door. They were Elmer Bogert, a lad 16 years of age, and Horace O. Pierce, a man of about 30 years. They were crying piteously for help. Almost as soon as they touched the ground they were surrounded by a crowd of sympathizing fellow-workmen. Some of these busied themselves in tearing from the persons of the sufferers the shreds of clothing which the flames had not yet consumed. Others, taking handfuls of thawed mud from the ground, rubbed them with it. Then they were hastened to a saloon across the street, where their burns were dressed with those things most handy which were calculated to tend to their relief. Pierce was so horribly disfigured that his brother, who entered the saloon while the wounds were being dressed, did not recognize him. All his hair had been burned from his head. His flesh peeled off from his breast and arms and legs in flakes. The boy was burned scarcely less terribly. Patches of flesh had been eaten from his body by the flames. To the sufferers were removed to St. Barnabas's Hospital, where Pierce soon after died. There is no possibility of the boy's recovery.

The firemen who had been summoned to the scene were, meanwhile, struggling with the flames. The wall facing in Ferry-street fell to the pavement with a crash soon after the explosion, and last evening its base, to the height of six feet, only was standing. The firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the converting room. The room, 60 feet in length, adjoining it in the same building escaped damage.

When the roll of the men was called it was ascertained that several of them had not yet been accounted for, and a rumor was spread that they had found it impossible to escape from the building. As soon as it was possible, a search among the ruins was begun, and continued until the fate of every man on the roll had been ascertained. In their search, the firemen were aided by a party of factory hands, while crowds of anxious men and women, moaning and wringing their hands, looked on from the streets and adjacent buildings. Near the doorway, just inside the inclosure, were found two bodies. They were those of Frederick Stites, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, and William Finders, a lad of 15. As soon as the alarm of fire had sounded, the old man picked the boy up in his arms and started to escape from the building. Mats of paper, used in the manufacture of the composition, had stood in a pile, reaching to the ceiling, in one corner of the room. The pile had tumbled and fallen upon the brave old man and his young ward. Their bodies charred almost beyond recognition, were found beneath the ruins of the consumed paper. The boy lay by Stites's side, and the old man's arms were still clasped about him.

Further in the room the search uncovered the body of John Yates. He had evidently been too quickly surprised by the flames or too much dazed by his peril to be able to take the first retreating step. His arms, with clinched hands, were pressed tightly to his chest, and his knees were doubled up. These discoveries completed the list of the missing. The three bodies found in the ruins were placed in a fire-proof room in the main building. At 9 o'clock last evening the body of Finders still lay there. The other had been taken away by friends. Finders lived on South Orange-avenue. Yates recently moved to Newark from this City. He was 55 or 60 years of age, and had a family.

County Physician Hewlett has ordered an inquest into the origin of the flames. The profoundest ignorance prevails among those who ought to know as to the cause of the explosion. "It probably occurred," said one of the officers of the company yesterday, "from one of the machines, but as Fredrick Stites, who worked the machine nearest the place of the explosion, is killed, it is impossible to tell just how it occurred." This machine was used for mixing and grinding the material. There was undoubtedly an explosion of gas, and it is thought that the explosion may have scattered combustibles over the men to have ignited their clothing so speedily. The gas was probably generated from the alcohol in the material and in the machine the last of which, it is said to be about $10,000, the insurance is about 10 per cent of the loss, and the policies, which are distributed among various Newark companies and companies in other cities, are for small amounts.

## AN ORPHAN ASYLUM IN DANGER.

### BURNING OF A PLANING MILL ON EAST SEVENTY-SIXTH-STREET—THE LOSSES ABOUT $16,500.

Fire broke out in the planing mill of Ira H. Doring, Nos. 121 and 123 East Seventy-sixth-street, at about 6 o'clock last evening, and in an hour nearly only the walls of the building—a three-story brick structure—were left standing. The workmen in the mill stopped their labors at 5:30 o'clock, and the place was closed for the night, when a woman passing in the street discovered the flames spreading among the shavings. She gave the alarm, and afterward a second alarm was sounded by the Police. Before the firemen were well at work the flames, fed by the combustible material stored on the first and second floors, had enveloped the entire building and were threatening the destruction of the tenement-houses on one side and the Industrial School of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum on the other. The occupants of the former began to move their household property, and the street was littered with furniture and bedding. At the rear of the burning building in Seventy-seventh-street was the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, where 180 children were collected. The excitement among them was intense. The attendants, however, quieted their fears, and, forming them into line, marched them into the street, and beyond the reach of possible danger. The fire was confined to the single building in East Seventy-sixth-street although some sparks settled on the roof of the building at the north-west corner of Third-avenue and Seventy-fifth-street, and started a small fire which required the services of one company to extinguish. The basement of Nos. 121 and 123 East Seventy-sixth-street was occupied by J. C. Davis, a scroll maker, whose loss on stock and machinery is about $5,000. William Bland, a carpet-cleaner, had the top floor, and loses $2,000. Doring's loss on stock and machinery is $15,000, on which there is a partial insurance. The loss on the building, which is also owned by Doring, is about $8,000. The roof of the Industrial School building was covered with blankets, which were kept wet with water, the damage from which amounts to about $500. This makes the total loss caused by the fire, as estimated last night, about $16,500.

## EXPLOSION IN A ROLLING-MILL.

### SEVERAL MEN INJURED—LOSS BY FIRE FOLLOWING THE ACCIDENT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—A boiler exploded tonight in the rolling-mill of Coale's Brothers at Locust Point, by which the mill was much wrecked and several of the employes were seriously injured. The boiler was elevated some 8 or 10 feet from the floor of the mill, and its fragments passed out through the north and west sides and end of the building. The day men had just left the building. The night force had gone to work. George Wirt, Joseph Vickers, and Charles Thomas were seriously hurt and scalded, but none of them were fatally injured. Joseph Morgan, John Geisler, John Williams, Zachariah Jackson, Joseph Keany, (boy,) William Walton, George Rice, and Charles Olney, all employes in the mill, were scalded and some of them received injuries from flying splinters. The dome of the boiler was thrown 150 yards. The rears of several small dwelling-houses immediately west of the mill were damaged. The damage from the explosion and a fire which followed will reach $5,000 or $6,000, though the proprietors cannot to-night properly estimate it. The mill was running to its full capacity.

## OTHER LOSSES BY FIRE.

The yarn manufactory of Pollock & Weltzerafft, at Philadelphia, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of about $16,000. When the fire was first discovered there were in the building over 300 hands, including men, women, and girls, and when the alarm was given great consternation prevailed, especially among the latter, but they all escaped from the building without injury.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the bakery of Auguste Balnesa, No. 100 Ninth-avenue, a pot of lard on the stove boiling over. Damage to building and contents, $300. The fire extended to the rear of the dwelling No. 98 Ninth-avenue, owned by John Russell, and occupied by Henry Clark; damage, $200.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the two-story frame cottage at No. 924 Forty-second-street, Brooklyn, which spread to three adjacent cottages, and caused damage to the extent of $3,000. The loss is covered by insurance.

The Jenkins Manufacturing Company's shroud mill, at South Carver, Mass., was burned on Sunday. The loss is from $60,000 to $70,000; insurance, $40,000, divided among 15 companies

# THE NEW COMMON COUNCIL

## ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

MR. JOHN J. MORRIS ELECTED PRESIDENT, AND MR. TWOMEY, CLERK—MR. KEENAN TO BE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

Contrary to the annual custom, the old Board of Aldermen went out of existence yesterday without the flourish of complimentary resolutions and the indiscriminate polling of minute-books which marked the closing hours of their predecessors. The Anti-Tammany members fashioned to get a sufficient number of their colleagues to sign a call for a final session, at which they hoped to confirm some of Mayor Cooper's nominees, by means of a new combination, but they failed. They stayed their efforts only about three hours before their term had expired.

At noon the new board of Aldermen entered their chamber, which was already half-filled with Republican and Democratic politicians from every portion of the City. It looked as if every new member had been attended by about a score of his constituents who wanted office. There was no curiosity evinced by the audience as to who the officers of the board would be, for that had been settled beforehand, and the names had been published. They looked quietly on, just as an assemblage would who awaited the fulfillment of a programme of which they had full knowledge. The proceedings were opened by the Clerk, who read the certificate of election of the members-elect in a list of them, together with the political parties to which they belong.

Republicans.—John J. Morris, Frederick Finck, John W. Jacobus, John McGlave, Henry G. Perley, and William Walsh.

Tammany.—Robert Foster, Bernard Goodwin, Henry Hafner, Frederick Heibig, Patrick Keenan, William P. Kirk, William Sauer, Thomas Shiels, James J. Slevin.

Anti-Tammany.—Matthew J. Cooney, Robert Hall, Nicholas Haughton, Bernard Kenney, Charles H. Marshall, Jeremiah Murphy, Joseph P. Stack.

Alderman Sauer began the work of organizing the board. He moved that Alderman Slevin be appointed Temporary Chairman, and this motion having been carried, Mr. Slevin was conducted to his seat, after which he said it was in order for every member to name a candidate for temporary President to serve until the election of a permanent President of the board. Five of the six Republican members and the nine Tammanyites then successively named Alderman John J. Morris as their choice, and six of the Anti-Tammany men selected Nicholas Haughton for the position. When Alderman Slevin's name was heard to be announced from voting.

"Let the gentleman state his reasons," said several members.

Alderman Strack—I have always been a good Democrat, and am one to-day, but I cannot vote for a Democrat who has been a Democrat all his life, and I call him to order," shouted Mr. Sauer.

The Chairman—The gentleman will come to order.

Alderman Strack—I see that this is an attempt to bull-dose me, but I am satisfied, and shall sit down.

Mr. Morris, the choice of the majority, was then declared elected. On taking the chair he thanked the board for the honor they had conferred upon him, and said he would endeavor to act in a just and impartial manner to all, like his predecessor, Mr. Moore.

Alderman Farley then nominated Capt. Francis J. Twomey for Chief Clerk of the board, a position which he has held for many years.

Alderman Haughton said it gave him great pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Twomey. He was glad to know that they were to have at least one Democratic officer of the board. He would take that occasion to express the regret he felt that it did not seem proper to the Tammany members to unite the Democrats in the board, elect their own officers, and support Democratic measures during the present year.

Alderman Slevin interrupted the speaker. "I call the gentleman to order," he said. "he is making a political speech."

Alderman Haughton—I believe I am in order. I am stating my reasons for supporting the nomination of Mr. Twomey as a Democrat. I would say that the only reason I believe any member made the question with political fuss—we never did that.

Loud laughter followed this remark, and cries of "order." "order." were raised.

Alderman Slevin—The gentleman is persisting in making a political speech. He is not talking to the question before the house.

President Morris—Mr. Haughton should confine himself to the nominee for Chief Clerk.

Alderman Haughton—I believe I am speaking to the question, I was merely stating that the outside party—[confusion.]

Alderman Sauer—I hope the gentleman will be allowed to go on with his political speech, and show the position he has partly occupied a year ago. [Laughter from the Tammany benches.]

President Morris—Order must be preserved. If Mr. Haughton is through with his remarks on Mr. Twomey he will sit down.

Alderman Haughton—Mr. Chairman, you stated in your address that you would be impartial to all of us; but I don't think your decision is fair to me. I shall, however, sit down.

Mr. Twomey was then unanimously elected.

Alderman Kirk named Mr. James Walsh for Sergeant-at-Arms, and he, too, was unanimously chosen for the position.

A committee of three, consisting of Aldermen Slevin, Marshall, and Perley, was then appointed to wait on Mayor Cooper and inform him that the board had convened and was prepared to receive any communications from him. The committee subsequently performed that duty, after which the board took a brief recess.

On reassembling President Morris received the annual Message of Mayor Cooper, and it was read by the Clerk.

## THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1880.

*To the Honorable the Common Council:*

The efficiency of our Municipal Administration depends largely upon the power of the Mayor to hold the heads of the several departments to a strict accountability. For this it is especially important that he be able to substitute competent and upright men for those found to be unfit for office. The charter was originally framed to contain provisions sufficient to secure this end. During the past year, however, these provisions have been submitted to judicial criticism. One Judge has held that proceedings by the Mayor for the removal of an executive officer are judicial in their nature and reviewable by the courts. This view, if sustained, must seriously embarrass the operations of the City Government. Prosecutions and delay in the removal of incompetent or corrupt officers must be the result, and it is not at all improbable that the Chief Executive of the City could be arraigned for his entire term as a truthless contest to get rid of an subordinate whose removal was demanded by the public interests. Another Judge has practically decided that a person continuing in office after the expiration of his term is no longer subject to removal by the Mayor and Governor, whatever his incapacity or however great his delinquencies. This interpretation of the law would prevent the Mayor from removing by his own act any officer who was holding over under the statute after his term had expired, leaving as the only remedy the confirmation by the vote of a majority of the Board of Aldermen of a substitute nominated by the Mayor. If the Aldermen fail to confirm such nomination, the officer, no matter how incompetent or derelict will continue to hold his office. These novel interpretations of law are now in process through the appellate courts. If sustained, they will continue so seriously to embarrass the Administration of this City Government in the future as they have already been effective to retain officers in important offices, although their retirement would be of great advantage to the public service.

Upon some of my nominations your predecessors either neglected to act or failed to concur with me. There, therefore, now exist vacancies in several of the most important offices. Of these only he filled with your concurrence. I earnestly call your attention to the necessity of acting upon nominations without greater delay than may be required to investigate the character and capacity of the nominees. Among the most important functions of the Board of Aldermen is the administration of public works. The necessity of extending the water supply and of improving the condition of the pavements should insure prompt consideration of the recommendations of the Commissioner of Public Works, which cannot be carried out without your action. During 1879 the work of repaving the streets was postponed for several months, until near the close of the season suitable for such work, in consequence of the delay of the Board of Aldermen in authorizing it. In the time of extravagance and speculation, the Department of Public Works was the chief agency in increasing debt and taxation, and in creating assessment charges upon real estate greatly in excess of the intrinsic value of the improvements. Property-owners who submitted for the completion of such improvements must share with insensible or corrupt officers the responsibility for burdens which have been so fruitful a source of complaint, and so serious a hindrance to the development of the City. The present head of the Department of Public Works has pursued a policy of economical and well-considered expenditure, without unnecessarily limiting the scope of improvements. The following table shows the expenditures of the Department from 1870 to 1880:



During the past year I have disapproved of several resolutions which granted valuable franchises without an adequate return to the City Treasury, and which might with ease be made the subject of competition should be disposed of at auction or by sealed bids, as ferry franchises are disposed of by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. In the case of enterprises protected from competition by patent or legislative grants, the consent of the property-holding interests should not be given without the payment of a reasonable compensation. Had this policy been pursued heretofore, the City would now be in receipt of large revenues from these sources.

I call attention to the evil of special legislation by the Common Council in favor of private privileges in the public streets. One of 1,150 resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen during 1879, over 500 were authorizations for street-stands, showcases, &c. The law on the subject of street obstructions, as construed by a decision of the Supreme Court during the past year, leaves the Common Council without authority to pass the greater number of these resolutions.

Under the statute ordinarily known as the Rapid Transit act, on the petition of residents of the annexed district of Westchester, I appointed in April last a commission which designated routes for steam railways, not only in that district, but also on Fourth-avenue and other streets south of the Harlem River. The Board of Aldermen wisely declined to give their consent to the routes adopted. A judicial proceeding is now pending in respect to the powers of a second commission which I appointed on a similar application made in July last. A petition for the appointment of a third commission was filed on Dec. 19. The need of rapid transit in the annexed district is conceded, but care will be necessary to avoid further complications which may retard the construction of the roads. During the past year the Board of Aldermen have passed several resolutions in regard to the elevated railroads already constructed. These roads have proved a great public convenience, but this does not justify encroachments upon the rights of the public or the use of structures over the streets as workshops or for the storage of cars or materials.

The present condition of the finances of the City and the transactions of the several departments can be more satisfactorily tested by taking into account also, that he understood Mr. Dwyer was fully competent to fill the position, and that he had been asked to vote for him by Mr. Ripley Ropes and a minister of the Gospel. Mr. Dwyer was appointed by a vote of 15 to 8. The Mayor's Message, of which the following is a synopsis, was then read, after which the board adjourned:

The Message opens with a reference to the recent general depression of business from which Brooklyn suffered in common with other cities. It alludes to the fact that the city was some time ago in danger of bankruptcy, and congratulates the people that the danger is now past. Statistics are given of the assessed valuation of property in the years from 1874 to 1879. In the first-named year the assessed valuation of property was $220,293,107, and this is now $239,998,699. Attention is called to the impetus given to the building interest during the past year as encouraging for the future of Brooklyn. The Mayor next touches on the subject of taxation, and claims credit for having made a substantial reduction in the tax-rate during the two years of his administration. The total reduction in the taxes of the city debt is given. According to the figures the total debt is $42,717,500, but there is $5,152,130.11 in the sinking fund, leaving the net debt $37,565,369.89, an increase over last year of $89,848 61. This, the Mayor, thinks, is a satisfactory showing in view of the fact that $715,000 were paid toward the completion of the East River Bridge during the year. He also finds reason for congratulation in the fact that, during the year, $237,000 had been added to the sinking fund. Speaking of the assessment loan, the Mayor says that Brooklyn is not "credited by critics interested in the prosperity of rival cities with the fact, in estimating our tax certificate obligations, that we have assets in the liens we hold against property in arrears which, I am now disposed to believe, is a full and adequate security." The Mayor maintains that the tax-rate of the city should never go beyond 2.55, the present rate, notwithstanding the fact that the city's obligations to the Water Loan Fund will be largely diminished. Expenditures must be cut down to meet the inevitable increase in the debt during the next two years. The Mayor reiterates his recommendations in favor of a consolidation of all the finance bureaus under the Controller. He also advocates the abolition of the triple-headed commissions, and the placing of the appointing power in the Mayor's hands without the intervention of the Aldermen. On the matter of salaries he says: "I have not modified my conviction that nearly all our public employes are paid wages far in excess of what they could command in private life. Even petty political positions are hunted for as political prizes. We are not justified in making the existing disparity between the emoluments of the public services and of private avocations. It is impossible to believe that such skill as we require in a policeman or fireman should command far higher pay than the average skilled mechanic is able to secure. If it be said that these avocations are peculiarly severe or especially dangerous, it may be answered that few mechanics who labor out doors can follow their calling long beyond middle life, and that the mortality attending those who follow outdoor trades is far in excess of that of either policemen or firemen. In view of the impending obligations which I have referred to, a reduction all round of 10 per cent, at least of the salaries paid by the city would not be more than a fair adjustment of the burdens between those who pay taxes and those who are supported by the tax-payers."

*The Message dwells at length on the advisability* of increasing the city revenues. The Mayor makes the statement that in no other considerable city in the Union is real estate required to pay so large a part of the taxes as Brooklyn does. He recommends that the license fees of carts, trucks, auctioneers, pawnbrokers, &c., be increased, and that all wagons and carriages, public or private, be taxed. Stockkeepers, lawyers, physicians, &c., should, he thinks, also be taxed. The Mayor recommends that the city be paid for the use of the streets by railroads, and calls attention to the fact that the streets are used by one horse-car company which is among the richest in the Union, and which does not pay the city a cent for the privilege. Mr. Howell thinks the practice of paying a portion of the Excise revenue to charitable institutions and for Police purposes should be ended. All provision for charitable institutions should be made by the direct representatives of the people who prepare the tax levy.

A large part of the Message is devoted to the solution of the problem of rapid transit. Mayor Howell thinks in justice to the prompt paying tax-payer, property the owners of which do not pay their taxes should be sold at once. The Message touches briefly on the rapid transit question. Mr. Howell is in favor of rapid transit, but opposes any scheme which does not provide for the compensation of the property-owners. The Mayor advises that the city position to further increase the water supply by building a new reservoir, as suggested, at this time. He sees no reason to alter the present method of street-cleaning. The Mayor sees justification for the prosecution to instituted against City Works Commissioner Flaherty and Bennett, and thinks the court acted too leniently in merely imposing a fine upon the convicted persons. Mr. Howell says it is his opinion that Messrs. Flaherty and Bennett were parties to robbing the city of "many thousands of dollars," and that these series of robberies were perpetrated deliberately by Commissioners Flaherty and Bennett. The Message concludes with a condemnation of the Police pension fund business and the expression of a hope that the needed legislation for Brooklyn at Albany will consist of a few comprehensive and well digested enactments.

## THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN

### ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW BOARD.

ALDERMAN BLACK ELECTED PRESIDENT—TWO RENEGADE REPUBLICANS VOTE FOR HIM—MAYOR HOWELL'S MESSAGE.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held its first meeting in 1880 yesterday. The chamber and the approaches to it were densely crowded for hours before the meeting, although it was known quite early in the day that the Democrats had secured Smith and Powers, the two renegade Republicans who sold out their party last Summer, and who have since voted with the Ring men. By the aid of these two men Boss McLaughlin was enabled to carry out his programme, and turn a board which the people at the polls had made Republican into a Democratic board ready to do his bidding. Alderman Black, who was brought from his sick bed and carried into the chamber, was elected President, and was then taken home. He has been seriously sick for several weeks. Denis McNamara, Deputy City Clerk, was elected City Clerk, and a number of minor appointments were made. Republicans wherever they held any of those positions being turned out to make room for Democrats. A communication was received from Justice Courtney, of the Fourth District Court, asking that John T. Dwyer be appointed Clerk of his court. Alderman Dimon, of the First Ward, objected because Dwyer had fought a prize fight. Alderman Roberts, Republican, of the Twentieth Ward, said the board should give to the Justice the man whom he wanted for clerk. Alderman Walsh said, also, that he understood Mr. Dwyer was fully com-

Gen. Granville M. Dodge is President, and Sydney Dillon Vice-President. Among the shareholders are Russell Sage, F. L. Ames, G. M. Dodge, Sydney Dillon, of the "Jay Gould Syndicate," George M. Pullman, W. T. Scott, G. Morisiaia, and C. P. Woerishoffer, the two last-named gentlemen holding one-fortieth of the shares, and representing it is understood, certain German capitalists. Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific, who was believed to be a party largely interested in the new construction company, has no interest whatever.

At the last meeting of the Texas Pacific Company held in this city on the 9th of December, authority was given the Directors to issue first mortgage bonds to the amount of $25,000 per mile on that portion of the road to be built under the contract now signed. Of this issue $10,000 per mile goes to the Improvement Company and the railway company issues an equal amount of stock for each mile constructed.

The present stockholders of the railroad company, over 5,000 in number, have one-sixth interest in the Improvement Company. The improvement Company represents Jay Gould, and at the end of two and a half years enough stock will be in the possession of his syndicate to control the election of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company. The contract, it is now but little over $7,000,000, par value, although the company has power to issue $50,000,000. Col. Scott, the President, will not resign until the completion of the road.

## AN IMITATOR OF GARCELON.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA CLAIMS THE OFFICE AND TAKES THE OATH.

*From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press, Dec. 30.*

Have we two Lieutenant-Governors of the State of Minnesota? It looks very much as if we are to have two of them together, and as there is only a bench for one, it is plain as the nose of Stankenbergins, that if Charley Gilman and Ned Barnum try to occupy it at the same time, somebody will have to be sat down upon. The public have generally been under the impression that Mr. C. A. Gilman was elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, but his competitor, Mr. E. P. Barnum, did not admit it. On the contrary, he assumes that Mr. Gilman was ineligible to the office on the theory that having been elected to the House of Representatives he became constitutionally disqualified for holding any other position in the State Government, and hence he claims that if any person was elected at the late election it was not Charley Gilman, but E. P. Barnum. Probably in order to form a basis for having the matter adjudicated by the Supreme Court, Mr. Barnum has sworn himself into the seat of Lieutenant-Governor, as will be seen by the following certificate, filed in the office of the Secretary of State yesterday:

*State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss.:* I, Edward P. Barnum, of the County of Ramsey, in said State of Minnesota, having been duly and lawfully elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the said State of Minnesota, and being now duly sworn, do on my oath depose and say that I will support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Minnesota, and will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Lieutenant-Governor of said State of Minnesota to the best of my judgment and ability, so help me God.

EDWARD P. BARNUM.

*State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey.:* I, Westcott Wilkin, District Judge Second District Minnesota, do hereby certify that on this 30th day of December, A. D. 1879, personally came before me the above-named Edward P. Barnum, and by me being first duly sworn, took and in my presence subscribed the foregoing oath.

W. WILKIN, District Attorney.

## THE RETENTION OF THE ANCIENT NAMES.

*From the Providence Journal.*

Among the "Transactions of the Rhode Island Historical Society" is an interesting correspondence with Capt. Carlisle P. Patterson, the accomplished head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, upon the nomenclature of mountains, headlands, streams, islands, and small towns possessing historical interest and value, and which, although established in generations orally or by record, have been arbitrarily and capriciously changed, to the confusion of geography and local history. Capt. Patterson very justly suggests that societies for historical and statistical purposes should co-operate with the survey in its endeavors to fix permanently the names of such localities, and to restore the original names when they have been altered. With this view, an act was submitted to the Legislature of Massachusetts with a request that it should examine them, and forward to him any corrections, where the utmost care had not escaped errors. He suggests an adherence to the aboriginal names, when practicable, which are euphonious and descriptive. The society referred the communication to a committee consisting of the President, Gov. Arnold, John R. Bartlett, and Henry T. Beckwith, and then took the judgment of men well acquainted with the localities and interested in historical research. Very few corrections were found necessary, our people in their renaming of counties having adhered with more than usual tenacity to the names as well as to the institutions of the State.

## A SURPRISE PARTY OF HUNTS.

*From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Jan. 3.*

On New Year's evening the deaf-mutes of this place and neighborhood gave Mr. and Mrs. George W. Lamb, residing at the Falls, a surprise party, bearing with them substantial tokens of their veneration and esteem for the oldest mutes in this neighborhood. Mrs. Lamb is about 84 years of age, and was one of the earliest pupils at the Hartford school for the deaf and dumb. The Rev. L. W. Bacon, Superintendent George W. Martin, of the Park Church Sunday-school, and Mr. H. C. Redmond, teacher of the mute class, with several ladies, were present. A fine collation was served, and the mutes were well entertained during the evening. The sudiphone was tested, but of all present only one heard by means of it. Miss Lottie Bailey could hear with the instrument placed between her eyes. It was presented to her by Mr. Redmond. Other tests were applied without satisfactory results. Vibrating strings were placed to the ears of a pupil from which hung suspended a silver spoon. This spoon was struck by an iron wand, and the mutes described the sound to resemble ringing bells.

## LOUISIANA'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

*From the New-Orleans Democrat, Jan. 1.*

There are two articles in the new Constitution which apparently conflict somewhat. Article 191 reads as follows: "Until otherwise provided by law, the general State election shall be held once every four years on the Tuesday next following the third Monday in April." Article 265 says: "The time of service of all officers chosen by the people at the first election under this Constitution shall terminate at the election held next thereafter, although the election held next thereafter may be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, 1880." The conflict between these articles is remedied by Article 161, which says that "all officers shall continue to discharge the duties of their offices until their successors shall have been inducted into office, except in case of impeachment or suspension." The last article will, of course, govern, and therefore no trouble can arise from what we imagine must have been an oversight on the part of the Constitutional Convention, which also escaped the attention of the Committee on Revision.

## A RELIC OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

*From the West Chester (Penn.) Republican.*

There hangs in the parlor of Abram Hall, South Church-street, an interesting relic of the days of the Revolution. It is a letter written by Benjamin Franklin to a member of the English Parliament, and is constructed in a style characteristic of that great champion of liberty and independence. Mr. Hall came in possession of the manuscript in 1873, while he kept store in Williamtown. Merritt Palmer, an employe, finding it among some discarded papers. Following is a copy of the interesting document:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1776.

MR. STRAHAN: You are a member of Parliament, and one of that majority which has doomed my country to destruction. You have begun to burn our towns and murder our people. Look upon your hands. They are stained with the blood of your relations. You and I were long friends. You are now my enemy, and I am yours.

B. FRANKLIN.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

*New-York, Monday, Jan. 5, 1880.*

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkg. | 31 | Leather, sides | 14,499 |
| Beef, bbls. | 186 | Molasses, hhds. | 2,897 |
| Beef, hfbbls. | 339 | Spirits Turp. bbls. | 7 |
| Beef, tcs. | 1,000 | Resin, bbls. | 1,407 |
| Cotton, bales | 11,140 | Oil-cake, pkg. | 100 |
| Cotton-seed meal, bgs. | 100 | Oil-cake, pkg. | 2,857 |
| Cotton-seed, bgs. | 833 | Oil, Lard, bbls. | 84 |
| Copper, bbls. | 127 | Oil, Lard, kegs. | 1,000 |
| Copper, cakes | 50 | Pork, bbls. | 506 |
| Dried Fruit, pkg. | 433 | Cut-meats, pkg. | 7,561 |
| Eggs, pkg. | 533 | Lard, tcs. | 3,080 |
| Eggs, bbls. | 1,000 | Lard, kegs. | 1,000 |
| Flour, bbls. | 28,600 | Lard, pkg. | 200 |
| Corn-meal, bbls. | 250 | Butter, pkg. | 4,580 |
| Corn-meal, bags. | 163 | Cheese, pkg. | 2,772 |
| Wheat, bushels | 90,450 | Dressed Hogs, No. | 193 |
| Corn, bushels | 127,000 | Beef, tcs. | 1,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 40,800 | Rice, pkg. | 421 |
| Malt, bushels | 8,800 | Sugar, hhds. | 34 |
| Barley, bushels | 2,500 | Sugar, bbls. | 90 |
| Peas, bushels | 1,500 | Sugar, bags | 270 |
| Oil-meal, bags | 280 | Starch, pkg. | 970 |
| Flax-seed, bags | 227 | Soaps, pkg. | 40 |
| Cheese, pkg. | 1,000 | Tobacco, pkg. | 942 |
| Tobacco, bags | 486 | Tobacco, bbls. | 117 |
| Hides, No. | 2,191 | Tobacco, pkg. | 321 |
| Hides, bales | 276 | Whisky, bbls. | 1,280 |
| Hides, bales | 276 | Wool, bales | 184 |
| Lead, pigs | 1,487 | | |

COTTON—A formal resumption of business for the new year, at the Cotton Exchange to-day, indicated a fairly active market in the option line, at an improvement of 1-16c. on the basis of Friday's Early deliveries have been quiet, but quoted on 3-16c. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 809 bales, including four bales to spinners. Low Middling quoted at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Low Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Low Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,546 bales; to the Continent, 3,564 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; to the Channel, 319 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 862,759 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 157,689 bales.

*Option sales To-day.*

| Month. | Sales. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13,800 | 12.70@13.00 |
| February | 32,100 | 13.04@13.24 |
| March | 56,600 | 13.24@13.48 |
| April | 38,400 | 13.54@13.70 |
| May | 12,400 | 13.73@13.90 |
| June | 2,100 | 13.99@14.02 |
| July | 2,500 | 14.01@14.17 |
| August | 1,100 | 14.15@14.31 |

Transferable orders issued at 13

*Closing Prices on Options.*

| Month. | Wednesday. | To-day. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 12.59@12.59 | 12.99@13.00 |
| February | 12.90@12.91 | 13.23@13.24 |
| March | 13.16@13.16 | 13.46@13.47 |
| April | 13.32@13.34 | 13.62@13.63 |
| May | 13.50@13.52 | 13.80@13.80 |
| June | 13.68@13.70 | 14.04@14.05 |
| July | 13.83@13.85 | 14.19@14.20 |
| August | 13.98@14.00 | 14.34@14.35 |

*Wednesday's Averages on Options.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12.54 | May | 13.47 |
| February | 12.87 | June | 13.64 |
| March | 13.08 | July | 13.67 |
| April | 13.31 | August | 13.93 |

*Closing Prices of Cotton (Free Orop) to New-York.*

| | Uplands. | N. O. and Gulf. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Strict Ordinary | 11 | 11 1-16 | 11 1-16 |
| Good Ordinary | 11 13-16 | 11 15-16 | 11 15-16 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 12 1-16 | 12 3-16 | 12 3-16 |
| Low Middling | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Strict Low Middling | 12 9-16 | 12 11-16 | 12 11-16 |
| Middling | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Good Middling | 13 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Strict Good Middling | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Fair | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |

*Stained.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ordinary | 10 13-16 | Low Middling | 11⅞ |
| Strict Good Ord | 11 9-16 | Middling | 12 5-16 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very fair demand, and prices have ruled in favor of shipper, but at a further partial reduction of about 10c. ₱ bbl, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,450 bbls. of all grades....included in the reported sales were 3,000 bbls. Southern Bakers' Extra, within the range of $5 85@$6 25, the latter for choice, mainly at $5 90@$6. Standard Extra, January delivery, quoted at $5 asked; 750 bbls. City Mill Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 70@$7 10, for fair to fancy, the latter for choice (mainly at $6 90), and South American brands at $6 75@$7 25, the latter for fancy and poor to very choice English brands at $7 10@$7 25. 2,100 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 20@$5 45. 1,500 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 75@$6 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $7 25@$7 75) 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, mainly at $8 75@$9. Fancy Flour has been in demand for fancy, mostly at $7 65@$8 10; 2,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $6 25@$9 25, mostly at $6 75@$7 75; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 75@$8 50) 525 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5 35@$5 75 for poor to very choice Spring, and $5 45@$6 90 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat. (1,250 bbls. very good Michigan were at $5 35.) Rye Flour has been in fair request, at $4 75@$5 for inferior to very choice; 400 sacks Spring 1,000 sacks went at $4 75, and at $5@$5 10 for Winter, the latter for very choice; and unsound and poor to prime, mostly at $3 50@$4 50. Corn-meal has been in moderate request, at $3 25@$3 35 for Southern Flour, fair to fancy, chiefly at $4 25@$4 90 for choice, mostly at $4 75@$4 90. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, but quoted as 3-11c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 809 bales, including four bales to spinners. Low Middling quoted at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Low Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,546 bales; to the Continent, 3,564 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; to the Channel, 319 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 862,759 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 157,689 bales.

*Option sales To-day.*

| Month. | Sales. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13,800 | 12.70@13.00 |
| February | 32,100 | 13.04@13.24 |
| March | 56,600 | 13.24@13.48 |
| April | 38,400 | 13.54@13.70 |
| May | 12,400 | 13.73@13.90 |
| June | 2,100 | 13.99@14.02 |
| July | 2,500 | 14.01@14.17 |
| August | 1,100 | 14.15@14.31 |

Transferable orders issued at 13

*Closing Prices on Options.*

| Month. | Wednesday. | To-day. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 12.59@12.59 | 12.99@13.00 |
| February | 12.90@12.91 | 13.23@13.24 |
| March | 13.16@13.16 | 13.46@13.47 |
| April | 13.32@13.34 | 13.62@13.63 |
| May | 13.50@13.52 | 13.80@13.80 |
| June | 13.68@13.70 | 14.04@14.05 |
| July | 13.83@13.85 | 14.19@14.20 |
| August | 13.98@14.00 | 14.34@14.35 |

*Wednesday's Averages on Options.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12.54 | May | 13.47 |
| February | 12.87 | June | 13.64 |
| March | 13.08 | July | 13.67 |
| April | 13.31 | August | 13.93 |

*Closing Prices of Cotton (Free Orop) to New-York.*

| | Uplands. | N. O. and Gulf. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Strict Ordinary | 11 | 11 1-16 | 11 1-16 |
| Good Ordinary | 11 13-16 | 11 15-16 | 11 15-16 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 12 1-16 | 12 3-16 | 12 3-16 |
| Low Middling | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Strict Low Middling | 12 9-16 | 12 11-16 | 12 11-16 |
| Middling | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Good Middling | 13 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Strict Good Middling | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Fair | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |

*Stained.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ordinary | 10 13-16 | Low Middling | 11⅞ |
| Strict Good Ord | 11 9-16 | Middling | 12 5-16 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very fair demand, and prices have ruled in favor of shipper, but at a further partial reduction of about 10c. ₱ bbl, closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,450 bbls. of all grades....included in the reported sales were 3,000 bbls. Southern Bakers' Extra, within the range of $5 85@$6 25, the latter for choice, mainly at $5 90@$6. Standard Extra, January delivery, quoted at $5 asked; 750 bbls. City Mill Extra, including West India grades, within the range of $6 70@$7 10, for fair to fancy, the latter for choice (mainly at $6 90), and South American brands at $6 75@$7 25, the latter for fancy and poor to very choice English brands at $7 10@$7 25. 2,100 bbls. Minnesota and Wisconsin clear, at $5 10@$5 75, mainly at $5 20@$5 45. 1,500 bbls. do., straight Extras, (these at $6 75@$6 for ordinary to very choice, mostly at $7 25@$7 75) 1,000 bbls. Patent Extras, at $8 25@$9 25, mainly at $8 75@$9. Fancy Flour has been in demand for fancy, mostly at $7 65@$8 10; 2,000 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, these at $6 25@$9 25, mostly at $6 75@$7 75; 450 bbls. Patent Extras, Winter, (these at $7 75@$8 50) 525 bbls. Superfine, these chiefly at $5 35@$5 75 for poor to very choice Spring, and $5 45@$6 90 for ordinary to very choice Winter Wheat. (1,250 bbls. very good Michigan were at $5 35.) Rye Flour has been in fair request, at $4 75@$5 for inferior to very choice; 400 sacks Spring 1,000 sacks went at $4 75, and at $5@$5 10 for Winter, the latter for very choice; and unsound and poor to prime, mostly at $3 50@$4 50. Corn-meal has been in moderate request, at $3 25@$3 35 for Southern Flour, fair to fancy, chiefly at $4 25@$4 90 for choice, mostly at $4 75@$4 90. Buckwheat Flour has been quiet, but quoted as 3-11c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported for prompt delivery of 809 bales, including four bales to spinners. Low Middling quoted at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported at 12 3-16c., Strict Low Middling at 12 5-16c., Low Middling at 12 11-16c., Middling at 13c., Strict Middling at 13 1-16c., Fair at 14 3-16c. Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 21,546 bales; to the Continent, 3,564 bales; to France, 1,000 bales; to the Channel, 319 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 862,759 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 157,689 bales.

*Option sales To-day.*

| Month. | Sales. | Prices. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 13,800 | 12.70@13.00 |
| February | 32,100 | 13.04@13.24 |
| March | 56,600 | 13.24@13.48 |
| April | 38,400 | 13.54@13.70 |
| May | 12,400 | 13.73@13.90 |
| June | 2,100 | 13.99@14.02 |
| July | 2,500 | 14.01@14.17 |
| August | 1,100 | 14.15@14.31 |

Transferable orders issued at 13

*Closing Prices on Options.*

| Month. | Wednesday. | To-day. |
|---|---|---|
| January | 12.59@12.59 | 12.99@13.00 |
| February | 12.90@12.91 | 13.23@13.24 |
| March | 13.16@13.16 | 13.46@13.47 |
| April | 13.32@13.34 | 13.62@13.63 |
| May | 13.50@13.52 | 13.80@13.80 |
| June | 13.68@13.70 | 14.04@14.05 |
| July | 13.83@13.85 | 14.19@14.20 |
| August | 13.98@14.00 | 14.34@14.35 |

*Wednesday's Averages on Options.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 12.54 | May | 13.47 |
| February | 12.87 | June | 13.64 |
| March | 13.08 | July | 13.67 |
| April | 13.31 | August | 13.93 |

*Closing Prices of Cotton (Free Orop) to New-York.*

| | Uplands. | N. O. and Gulf. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 11 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Strict Ordinary | 11 | 11 1-16 | 11 1-16 |
| Good Ordinary | 11 13-16 | 11 15-16 | 11 15-16 |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 12 1-16 | 12 3-16 | 12 3-16 |
| Low Middling | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Strict Low Middling | 12 9-16 | 12 11-16 | 12 11-16 |
| Middling | 12¾ | 12¾ | 12¾ |
| Good Middling | 13 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ |
| Strict Good Middling | 13¼ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Middling Fair | 13⅝ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| Fair | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |

*Stained.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ordinary | 10 13-16 | Low Middling | 11⅞ |
| Strict Good Ord | 11 9-16 | Middling | 12 5-16 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very fair demand, and prices have ruled in favor of shipper, but at a further

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMUSEMENTS—Seventh Page—6th and 7th cols.
BANKING AND FINANCIAL—Sixth Page—4th col.
BANKRUPT NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
BATHS—Seventh Page—4th col.
BILLIARDS—Sixth Page—6th col.
BOARDING AND LODGING—Seventh Page—5th col.
BROOKLYN BOARD—Seventh Page—5th col.
BUSINESS CHANCES—Sixth Page—6th col.
BUSINESS NOTICES—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ITEMS—Fifth Page—6th col.
CITY ROOMS TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
CITY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE—Sixth Page—6th col.
DANCING—Sixth Page—6th col.
DEATHS—Fifth Page—6th and 7th cols.
DIVIDENDS—Seventh Page—7th col.
ELECTIONS—Seventh Page—6th col.
FINANCIAL—Seventh Page—2d and 3d cols.
FURNISHED ROOMS—Seventh Page—5th col.
GRATES AND FENDERS—Sixth Page—6th col.
HELP WANTED—Seventh Page—1st col.
INSTRUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
LOST AND FOUND—Sixth Page—6th col.
MARRIAGES—Fifth Page—6th col.
MEETINGS—Sixth Page—6th col.
MISCELLANEOUS—Sixth Page—7th col.
MUSICAL—Sixth Page—5th col.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—Fifth Page—7th col.
PROPOSALS—Sixth Page—6th col.
RAILROADS—Seventh Page—5th col.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION—Sixth Page—6th col.
REAL ESTATE WANTED—Sixth Page—6th col.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES—Seventh Page—7th col.
ROOMS WANTED—Seventh Page—5th col.
SAVINGS BANKS—Seventh Page—6th col.
SHIPPING—Seventh Page—1st col.
SITUATIONS WANTED—Seventh Page—3d & 4th cols.
SPECIAL NOTICES—Fifth Page—7th col.
STATIONERY—Sixth Page—7th col.
STEAM-BOATS—Sixth Page—7th col.
STORES, &c., TO LET—Sixth Page—6th col.
SURROGATE'S NOTICES—Sixth Page—7th col.
TEACHERS—Sixth Page—6th col.
WINTER RESORTS—Seventh Page—5th col.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1880.

*AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.*

WALLACK'S THEATRE—A SCRAP OF PAPER.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—FRENCH FARCE.
DALY'S THEATRE—AN ARABIAN NIGHT.
PARK THEATRE—FAUSTA.
FIFTH-AVENUE—THE PRINCESS OF PINAFORE.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—THE TOURISTS.
BIJOU'S GARDEN—THE GAIETY SLAVE.
THEATRE COMIQUE—MULLIGAN GUARDS' CHRISTMAS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—VARIETY.
STANDARD THEATRE—EVANGELINE.
BROADWAY THEATRE—LOVE GUARDS AT BRIGHTON.
CRICKERING HALL—CHARLES MUSIN.

*THE NEW-YORK TIMES.*

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12 00
THE DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10 00
THE SUNDAY EDITION, per annum.....2 00
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....1 00

Entered at the Post-office at New-York, N. Y., as second class mail matter.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES Up-town Office—No. 1,236 Broadway.
Paris Office of THE TIMES—Bureau of *Les Parisien*, No. 9 Rue Scribe.
THE TIMES is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry F. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Sawyer's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

*The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, north-east, veering to south-east, winds, falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, and increasing cloudiness.*

Gen. SHARPE was unanimously chosen as the nominee for Speaker by the Republican caucus last night. Whatever were the influences which combined to elect Gen. SHARPE, he will assume the duties of his office entirely free from any bargains calculated to interfere with a proper discharge of his responsibility to the party and the public. He has abundant materials from which to form important committees possessing more ability, independence, and vigor than those of recent sessions, and he will have himself entirely to blame should he throw away the great opportunity which is presented to him. The election of Mr. VOORHEES as Clerk of the Senate is regarded as an encouraging sign of the resolution of the members of the upper house to submit to no dictation from any self-appointed clique of politicians claiming to be the authorized exponents of the will of the party. A little more independence of the same kind would set as a needed corrective on certain objectionable methods of Republican management in this State.

Our Washington dispatches refer to an attempt by the Committee on Rules to partially correct a very serious evil in connection with appropriations by taking the final control of the River and Harbor bill from the Committee on Commerce and giving it to the Committee on Appropriations. This attempt is in the right direction, and ought to be generally approved; but it will, on the contrary, be generally resisted. The River and Harbor bill is the most prolific source of log-rolling that comes up in the course of the session. It is the measure by which more money is wasted, and more demoralization worked in the Legislature than by any other. Not a year passes that the bill does not contain shameless attacks upon the public Treasury, which it is impossible to get exposed on the floor of the House, because so many members are interested in it that a combination is formed, the rules are suspended, debate is cut off, and the bill is pushed through in silence and in indecent haste. No one is directly responsible for its contents; no one suffers from it, and scores of members reap a harvest of popularity from the favors shown to their districts. Any honest effort to reform this abuse should be supported earnestly by those who care for the decent administration of an important branch of the Government service.

The Supreme Court yesterday declined to advance upon the calendar several important cases involving Constitutional questions. The general motive for the decision which was announced was that the bench was not full, Judge HUNT's seat not having been filled. Of the cases referred to, that involving the legal tenders was of the most immediate public interest. Though it is practicable for the counsel, by agreeing to submit written instead of oral arguments, to obtain an earlier hearing, it is doubtful whether such a course will be resorted to. It is intimated that the court finds itself evenly divided on the questions involving the Constitutional amendments, but there is no public statement with reference to the legal tender case. It is to be regretted that the court did not see its way clear to an early decision as to the right of Congress to order the reissue of the redeemed notes. Such a decision would have been a quiet and timely means of settling a very important question, and would have measurably taken it from the arena of politics. As it is, the matter will undoubtedly come up at an early day in the Senate, and, whether we have action or not, we are likely to have an extended and thorough debate.

The rumored presence at Balkh of ABDUL RAHMAN Khan, nephew of the late and cousin of the present Ameer, is, if true, the most startling event of the Afghan drama. That his "escape" from Tashkend was effected without the full concurrence of the Russian authorities, no one can suppose for a moment; and the presence of Russia's avowed protégé in a place commanding all Northern Afghanistan, and filled with his own sworn adherents, suggests an intention on her part to act boldly and decisively. Faizabad, the chief town of Badakhshan, is in the hands of ABD-UL RAHMAN'S near relative, MIR BABA; and it is thus in Russia's power, by making common cause with him, to occupy the valuable Province which was her cause of dispute with England in 1872-3, while the British troops, hampered by the snow and the hostile Kabulis, are powerless to oppose her. But should this course appear too hazardous, a few Russian officers sent to join MIR BABA'S army, and a few thousand rubles judiciously distributed among ABD-UL RAHMAN'S adherents, will suffice to keep Gen. ROBERTS fully employed till the Spring.

The Board of Examiners for the offices of the Collector and the Naval Officer announce a quarterly examination of applicants for admission to the Customs service to-day and to-morrow, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at the Custom-house. A special effort has been made by Col. BUSH, the Naval Officer, and Chairman of the Board of Revision, to attract public interest to these examinations. He has invited a number of prominent citizens to attend those just mentioned, and any one who desires to understand by personal investigation the nature and method of the system will have an opportunity to do so. There is no doubt that a perfectly fair and very intelligent application of the competitive system is now being made in the Custom-house, and that it is bearing the fruit that was expected of it, both in the improvement of the force and in rendering the service independent of political influence. On the threshold of the Presidential campaign, the working of this system in the latter regard is particularly interesting, and the present opportunity to become acquainted with it by personal investigation should not be neglected.

The bargain by which the Ring managers have secured the support of two Republican Aldermen in Brooklyn was observed by those gentlemen yesterday, and the Common Council was organized by the election of a Democratic President. Mayor HOWELL'S Message was of more than usual interest, and contains some radical suggestions. Among others, the consolidation of the various financial departments under the Controller and the placing of the appointment of heads of departments in the hands of the Mayor are the most important, and are well worth consideration. Mr. HOWELL also demands a general reduction of 10 per cent. in salaries, which, in Brooklyn as in this City, are unreasonably high. Meanwhile, it is to be noted that the Bridge Trustees have prepared and intend to push a bill asking the Legislature to direct an additional loan of $1,500,000 from Brooklyn, and $750,000 from New-York for the completion of the bridge.

### *THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.*

The Mayor does not appear to have made a very liberal use of his power "to keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments," or, at least, if he has, he has failed to give the Aldermen and the public the benefit of his experience. It is true that he takes occasion to point out how completely he has been deprived, by recent judicial decisions, of the power to hold the heads of the several departments to a strict account, and how seriously his efforts to substitute new men for officers whose term has expired have been interfered with by the opposition or inaction of the Aldermen. He refers, moreover, to the somewhat extraordinary judicial doctrine that an officer, after the expiry of the term for which he is appointed, has no well-defined responsibility to anybody, and may, by the failure of the Aldermen to confirm his successor, be allowed to hold, for an indefinite term, a public trust, which he can discharge pretty much as he pleases. But the Mayor does not take the public into his confidence as to the abuses in the various departments which he has endeavored to check by the nomination of better men than those now holding office, and which are perpetuated because of the failure of the Aldermen to confirm his nominees. Perhaps the reforming efforts of the Mayor would be regarded with less languid interest by the general public were he less reluctant to say unpleasant things of those who oppose them. At the present time, he certainly owed it to his own reputation as well as to the public interest to be perfectly explicit about the shortcomings of the administrative system which is maintained through the twin agency of the courts and the political Rings.

Judicious reference is made to the altered policy of the Department of Public Works, and to the benefit which the tax-payers have derived from the check given to extravagance and peculation by Commissioner CAMPBELL. The tables of the expenditures of that department, which are quoted by the Mayor, afford a key to the impossibility of debt reduction prior to 1876, and to its continuous progress since that time, for which Controller KELLY has so impudently claimed credit. During the three years, 1873, 1874, 1875, the expenditures of the Public Works from all sources aggregated twenty-one millions; during the three years, 1877, 1878, 1879, the same department has spent only eight millions. As there has been no substantial reduction of departmental expenses during the last three years, it is not difficult to see how Controller KELLY has been enabled to accomplish his much-vaunted achievement of reducing the City debt ten millions of dollars. The absence of anything like economy in the cost of local administration is made still more obvious by the table of annual tax-levies, and of the amount of State taxes included therein. Last year, the City was required to furnish about three and a half millions less to the State than it did in 1876, but the amount of the annual tax-levy was but $2,900,000 less than it was three years ago. Current expenditures over which the Board of Apportionment—of which Mr. KELLY has been the most powerful member—exercise control, have thus been increased $600,000 as compared with 1876. The humbug of the economical pretensions of the present Controller could have no more effective exposure.

The general looseness of the present financial administration of the City is further indicated in the extraordinary amount of revenue bonds payable from taxation outstanding on Nov. 30. It might be possible to understand why 38 per cent. of the taxes of 1879 remained uncollected five weeks ago, though it might appear rather an unusual residue in times like these. But it is as difficult to see any good reason as it is hard to find any precedent for the existence of an unpaid balance of two millions of the revenue bonds of 1878, in other words, for the fact that over 7 per cent. of the taxes of the year before last appear to be still uncollected. The aggregate of uncollected taxes from all sources—real and personal property and assessments—outstanding at recent dates, is over thirty-four and a half millions. More than a third of this amount is due to uncollected personal taxes, and of these, 50 per cent. would be a very sanguine estimate of the proportion which will ever be collected. The uncollected assessments outstanding on Nov. 1 amounted to nearly nine millions and a half. In regard to these, the Mayor makes the gratifying announcement that the recent appreciation of property which has for years lain dead under the accumulated load of public burdens has enabled owners to pay off arrears to a very considerable extent. The Mayor thinks that it only requires the impartial execution of the law and the abstention by the Legislature from any interference for the benefit of special interests to bring a large proportion of overdue assessments into the City Treasury.

The Mayor refers to his vetoes of Aldermanic resolutions which granted valuable public franchises without adequate return to the City Treasury, and he calls attention to the fact that out of 1,180 resolutions passed by the Board of Aldermen last year, 500 were authorizations for street stands, show-cases, &c. Since the law, as construed by the Supreme Court, forbids the Aldermen to authorize encroachments on the public thoroughfares, a large proportion of the year's labors of the Aldermen was evidently illegal as well as mischievous. It would hardly be safe to assume that any marked improvement is to be expected from the new board. No such inference can be drawn, at least, from its proceedings yesterday, and, slender as are the positive recommendations of the Mayor's Message, it is probable that they will have about as much or as little effect upon the Aldermen as more exhaustive advice would have had. The effect on public opinion of an earnest attempt to show the causes of, and to point out the remedies for, the acknowledged evils of our City Government is a less debatable question, and the Mayor would do well at least to try the effect of some production more worthy of the subject than his Message of yesterday.

### *JAY GOULD'S CREDIT MOBILIER.*

When New-York operators propose to employ crooked methods for the attainment of inequitable ends, they go to Connecticut or Pennsylvania for a charter. The legislative conscience of either State is sufficiently elastic to provide for every imaginable speculative exigency. If we are not mistaken, the renowned Crédit Mobilier, whose machinery facilitated the plunder of the Union Pacific, and whose records blighted more than one public reputation, derived the right to an incorporated existance from Pennsylvania legislation. To give effect to the purposes of the new Crédit Mobilier, through whose instrumentality Mr. JAY GOULD and his associates intend to obtain possession of the Texas Pacific, the assistance of Connecticut was invoked, and the Pacific Railway Improvement Company is the result.

We take from the Cincinnati *Commercial* some details of the organization and plans of the company and of the contract into which it has entered with the Texas Pacific for the westward extension of that railroad. The work thus provided for extends 600 miles, and the Texas Pacific is to pay for it $12,000,000 in bonds, being at the rate of $20,000 per mile, and, in addition, $12,000,000 in stock. So far as the public have knowledge relating to the country to be traversed, $20,000 per mile may be set down as an extravagant price. It is greatly in excess of the rates paid by the Northern Pacific for the construction in progress beyond the Missouri. It is greatly in excess of the price paid by the Texas Pacific on account of construction under its own management in 1877. In the company's report for that year we find, under the heading, "Expenditures on account construction," details of the cost of building and completely equipping 111 miles of new road. The total is $1,781,793. Part of this distance was, it is true, old line, which required only "resurfacing;" but, as a set-off, the expenditure included heavy items for cars and locomotives, with lesser items for other disbursements not embraced in a regular construction contract. Making allowance for the increase in the value of labor and other elements of the contract since 1877, and also since the arrangements of the Northern Pacific, still it remains evident that JAY GOULD'S Improvement Company has squeezed the poor Texas Pacific unmercifully. We do not forget that, primarily, the payment is in bonds, not cash. But JAY GOULD sees his way to the negotiation of the bonds or he would not have accepted them. At 75 cents on the dollar, they would leave him a handsome profit.

But this is only the beginning of his profits. Besides securing itself in the matter of construction, the Improvement Company will receive a stock bonus of $12,000,000. The profit on account of construction must come from the pockets of the outsiders, who are expected to buy the bonds at par or thereabout. The profit on the stock is continuant on subsequent operations, which under Mr. GOULD'S manipulation will be easy enough. Meanwhile, however, he and his partners will become the controlling owners of the Texas Pacific. The balance-sheet attached to the report we have quoted shows that the then outstanding stock amounted to less than seven and a half millions, and it is understood that the amount has since undergone little change. As the stockholders of the Texas Pacific own one-sixth interest in the Improvement Company, the stock really accruing to the Gould syndicate will be $10,000,000. But this amount will make them masters of the Texas Pacific. They will elect its Directors, make further contracts with themselves on any basis they choose, and generally direct the affairs of the Texas Pacific in harmony with their other schemes.

It is not necessary to await the complete execution of this plan for the means of estimating its character. The Crédit Mobilier of the Union Pacific was not at any time a secret. But the extent of its plunder is unknown; and of its methods little was known with any degree of precision until the Congressional exposure took place. Relying on the efficacy of their Connecticut charter and on their exemption from direct Congressional interference, JAY GOULD and his partners proclaim a bargain which on its face is contrary to public policy. They have two objects in view: One the control of the Texas Pacific, which under independent management would be a formidable rival of the Central route; the other, the exaction of the greatest possible profit from the necessities of the Texas Pacific. We may have no right to complain of their effort to fortify the existing monopoly by availing themselves of the embarrassments of the Texas Pacific; though the time is not distant when Congress will be compelled to assert its rights to impose conditions that will render the power of monopolies somewhat precarious. But in the present instance the stockholders of the Texas Pacific disregard at least the spirit of the conditions from which it derives its existence, and enter into a compact which implies gross injustice to their successors and to the public. They become parties to an arrangement by which they add enormously to the cost of the road, and they are rewarded with a share of the plunder to be drawn indirectly from the community that must use the road, and from the victims of JAY GOULD'S syndicate. What part the present managers of the Texas Pacific have played in the affair, and how far they are separately provided for, are points not yet stated.

### *THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.*

The Constitution of Maine prescribes that the Governor and Council shall examine the returned lists of votes cast at the election for Senators and Representatives, and issue summonses to such persons as appear to be elected. The lists are to be laid before the Senate and House on the first Wednesday of January, which is the day fixed for the meeting of the Legislature. Each house is made the judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and is to determine who has been lawfully elected and is entitled to a seat.

A question of much importance at this time is, whether the Senate or House can lawfully proceed to organize if a majority or quorum of those elected or summoned by the Governor be not present. Fortunately, there are precedents on this point, and the Supreme Court of the State has spoken directly and plainly concerning it. The Legislature comprises 151 members in the House and 31 in the Senate. In 1847, but 11 Senators appeared to be elected. On the day appointed for the meeting of the Legislature, the 11 Senators-elect met, elected a President and Secretary, canvassed the election returns, and declared who were elected and what vacancies existed. These vacancies were then filled, as is provided by the Constitution in such case, by the Senate and House in convention. Thus organized, the Senate proceeded to transact the regular business of the session. The same course was pursued in 1851, when only 15 Senators were summoned by the Governor, and it appeared that there were 16 vacancies. In 1854, only 13 Senators appeared to be elected, leaving 18 vacancies. The House of Representatives thereupon submitted to the Justices of the Supreme Court a series of questions, of which one was, whether less than a majority of the whole number of Senators might lawfully examine the election returns and determine who were elected Senators and what vacancies existed. To this question an affirmative reply was returned by all the Justices of the Supreme Court.

A vital distinction was recognized by the court between the right or authority of less than a quorum to organize, and the right or authority to transact business after organization. The Constitution provides that a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but that a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. But this provision, as interpreted by the court, cannot rightly be construed to prevent a minority from taking the necessary steps to organize the Senate or House. Such a construction might defeat the organization of the Legislature according to the provisions of the Constitution, and leave the State without a constitutional Government, or expose it to other grave perils. Of course, when this principle is once recognized, there is no minimum limit to the minority that may thus act, and the court admitted the possibility of a single Senator being clothed with constitutional power to determine who are elected Senators. The language of Justice APPLETON on the question under consideration becomes highly significant, now that he is the Chief-Justice, and may possibly be called upon to give an opinion on the same point. "That a legislative body," he says, "when less than a quorum, may organize so far as may be necessary to call that body into existence; that it may continue its existence by successive adjournments; that it may keep a journal and record its proceedings; that it has the power of self-protection incident to all legislative bodies; that, when a quorum is had, it then becomes possessed of full legislative power; that its legislative existence relates back to the date of its temporary organization, and that during all this time it is entitled to its appropriate designation as Senate or House, as the case may be, cannot be doubted."

There is another point of significant bearing on the present state of affairs on which a decided opinion was expressed by the Justices. The Constitution expressly provides that a smaller number than a quorum of either house "may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house shall provide." Under this provision, as judicially construed, less than a quorum of either house may compel the attendance of those whom it adjudges to be members, whether they have ever been present as such or not. The language of the court on this point may well be quoted at the present time: "If the Governor and Council," says the opinion, "should ascertain that a majority of the whole number of Senators had been elected, and should summon them to appear at the appointed time and place, and a sufficient number to prevent a quorum should deny that they had been constitutionally elected, or should for factious purposes willfully refuse to attend, thereby to prevent a quorum, those who should attend, being less in number than could form a quorum, would then constitute a House or Senate expressly authorized to compel the attendance of the absent members." A statute, not in existence when the above opinion was delivered, prescribes in general terms the mode of organizing the Legislature. But there appears to be nothing in the statute in conflict with the constitutional principles which we have given as expounded by the Justices of the Supreme Court.

### *PACIFIC WEATHER.*

It has been repeatedly suggested that if a canal should be cut through the Isthmus of Panama without locks, as M. DE LESSEPS proposes to cut his canal, the Gulf Stream would improve the opportunity to slip through the canal and into the Pacific Ocean. Of course, this would ruin the climate of our Atlantic coast and of the British Islands, since, without the warming presence of the Gulf Stream, they would suffer from a temperature as low as that of Labrador. There is, however, no reason to expect such a calamity. M. DE LESSEPS proposes to place gates at each end of his canal, with a view to preventing the tide from taking liberties with it. The gate on the Atlantic side will naturally keep the Gulf Stream from straying into the Pacific, unless M. DE LESSEPS carelessly leaves it unlatched, or permits the youthful Colombians to swing on it. We may, therefore, dismiss all fears as to the Gulf Stream, but there is another danger to which the canal will expose us, and to which no scientific person has yet called attention.

As we all know, the weather in use on this side of the Rocky Mountains comes from one of three great meteorological manufactories. These are situated respectively in the Atlantic Ocean, the lake region, and Manitoba. Between the Atlantic and the lake weather there is not much to choose, but Manitoba has won an unenviable notoriety for turning out weather of an extremely bad quality. The Pacific weather never reaches this side of the great mountain chain that extends from Behring Straits to Patagonia. The mountains arrest all vagrant Pacific winds, confiscate their moisture, and turn them back again. We cannot be too glad that this is done, for bad as Manitoba weather is, we cannot for a moment compare it with the atrocious weather made in the heathenish seas of China and Japan, and rendered still more fierce and dangerous by a long journey across the Pacific.

Though there is no gap in the mountain barriers through which the Pacific weather can reach us, it may be suggested that by doubling Cape Horn the Pacific weather could reach the Atlantic and come north to devastate our eastern coast. Though theoretically this is possible, practically it is never done. Quantities of the most reckless and ferocious Pacific weather are constantly arriving at Cape Horn, with the apparent intention of passing through the Straits of Magellan, but that locality is such a perfect paradise for depraved weather that it never cares to leave it. The amount of weather which has thus gradually collected at the Cape is enormous; but no weather, after once reaching that infamous locality has ever shown the slightest disposition to leave it.

But there will be a very different state of things when once M. DE LESSEPS shall have cut a wide, straight channel through the Central American mountains. Through this channel the Pacific weather will rush with a force which nothing can withstand. The tidal gates will be utterly useless as a defense against it. The pauper typhoons of China, and the pagan cyclones of Japan, rushing through the canal, will triumphantly enter the Atlantic, and devastate our coasts to an extent of which those who are familiar only with the Christian weather of the Atlantic and the lakes, or even the semi-barbarous weather of Manitoba, can form no conception.

On reaching the Gulf Stream, the Pacific weather will, naturally, follow the course of that stream northwardly. On reaching our coast in the neighborhood of Cape Hatteras, it will precipitate its moisture, thus keeping Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, New-Jersey, and Long Island in a constant state of soak. As it unites with the regular storms of the Gulf Stream, the force of the united storms will be precisely the sum of the forces of each storm. We all know that the cyclones that now have their *habitat* in the Gulf Stream are so violent that the strongest ocean steamers can hardly cope with them. What will be the fate of a vessel that meets a compound Gulf Stream and Pacific cyclone? The most elaborate hygrometer and the strongest wind-gauge ever made would be absolutely useless in such complicated and terrific weather, and in all probability no vessels could ever reach this country from Europe, except by some rare and lucky accident. It is all very well to talk about the interests of commerce, the advisability of shortening the route between Europe and China, and the necessity of selling canal shares. These are matters which should not for a moment be weighed against the certainty of admitting the swarming weather of the Pacific into the Gulf of Mexico.

Of course, M. DE LESSEPS has not thought of this terrible result of cutting away the mountains of the isthmus. He could not be expected to care very much about the introduction of the degraded weather of Asia into the Gulf of Mexico, but he would naturally see the folly of imagining that ships westward bound could be towed through the canal in the face of weather rushing from the Pacific with a pressure of sixty-five, or even more, heavy thermometers to the square inch. There have been many arguments used against the Panama Canal, but this one is conclusive, and unless the French engineer is more obstinate than he has yet shown himself to be, we may expect to see him give up his scheme, and lend his support to the Nicaragua Canal, through the eighteen locks of which no Pacific weather can possibly pass.

To-day is the Twelfth Day, and to-night the Twelfth Night—the twelfth day and night after Christmas, when it is believed that JESUS manifested himself on earth to the Gentiles, and was seen and worshiped by the Wise Men of the East. It is also named the Epiphany, which denoted, among the ancient Greeks, a festival in commemoration of the appearance of a god at the place where the festival was held. The word afterward passed into usage among the early Christians to designate the event mentioned. The Epiphany, said to have been included in the feast of the Nativity, instead of being observed separately, up to the year 813, is celebrated in England as a scarlet day at Oxford and Cambridge. The Twelfth Day (or Night) is also marked in some parts of Europe as a social rite, and is styled the Bean King's Festival. It is most observed in France, whence it would seem to have been imported into Germany. On the Twelth Night—the Germans style it in reference to the legend that the Eastern Magi were three Kings, Three Kings' Night (*Dreikönigsnacht*)—there are merry assemblages whose members bake a large cake with a bean in it. The cake is cut into pieces, and whoever gets the bean is King (or Queen) for the year. He then holds court, and receives the homage of the company, which diverts itself in many ways at his and its own expense. The Bean King is obliged to give another entertainment the next Twelfth Night, when the same performance takes place. This custom was so prevalent in France for a long time that the court participated in it, but during the seventeenth century the Roman Church tried hard, though vainly, to suppress it. It is not improbable that it owes its origin to the old Roman Saturnalia, at which the children, who shared the general glee, chose a King for the year. The Twelfth Night is also associated with Befana—a corruption of Epiphania or Epiphany—a good fairy, who in various countries of the Old World is thought to fill the children's stockings, as at Christmas, with toys and sweetmeats after they have gone to bed. When any one enters their chamber on such kind mission, the little people, who are apt to be awake from expectant joy, whisper: "There comes Befana." The fairy is presumed to have been too much occupied with domestic affairs to look after the Wise Men when they came to offer their gifts to the infant JESUS. She thought she would see them on their return, but they went another way, and she missed them altogether. She still watches for them, in the myth, each Twelfth Night. This name is identified to the English-speaking race with SHAKESPEARE'S comedy, which has often been performed in Britain and this country at the present date, although it has no reference to pagan, Christian, or social traditions.

Mines and mining have always had strong attractions for the average man. The cause is obvious enough—the faintest prospect of sudden wealth usually has power to inflame imagination and repress reason. Although mining enterprises are generally precarious, and money is continually lost in them, most men seem just as willing to take great risks as if mining had been uniformly prosperous. The facts and figures of mining in San Francisco, the greatest centre of such business, during the year just closed, show most strikingly the dark and truthful side of the chief mania of that city. They make a very gloomy yet stirring admonition against speculation. In 1879, 278 mining companies assessed their stockholders, the total assessment being $14,827,700. The Sierra Nevada has called for $900,000, and the Union Consolidated $550,000, while the shares have declined from something like $250 to $25. The entire assessments in Nevada for the deep mining on the Comstock have been $11,404,400, and the dividends but $4,417,800, proving that $7,000,000 more was put into the ground than could be got out of it. In California the assessments exceed the dividends nearly $1,500,000. Mining stocks generally have fallen very much on the Pacific coast, and caused necessarily a deal of suffering in that region, with indications of much more. The conviction is steadily growing that the public is regularly swindled by insiders, who, by means of diamond drills, and other improved apparatus, get all the information they can for stock-jobbing purposes, and use such information exclusively to their own advantage. The principal holders of mining stocks, and the principal victims as well, in San Francisco and other towns on the Pacific, are said to be servants, working men, and the poorer classes generally. The perils of mining operations, and the endless frauds which they include, ought to be sufficient to deter people from such undertakings, but they won't, of course.

An amusing telephonic incident is recorded as having happened during Mr. GLADSTONE'S late campaigning tour in Scotland. While this distinguished statesman was addressing an immense audience at the Corn Exchange in Edinburgh, the multitude who wanted to hear him being out of proportion to the size of the hall, it was thought advisable to use the telephone, so as to send the speaker's words to another auditorium. Now, the people in the other hall, at some distance, heard quite distinctly the introduction of the speaker by Lord ROSEBERY, the cries of "hear, hear," the applause of the crowd, and the crash of the band; then, nothing more, save from time to time an indistinct murmur. Now and then a few broken sentences, apparently uttered by Mr. GLADSTONE, were distinguishable—then came only unintelligible noise. After the meeting was over, why the telephone would not work, save in a disjointed kind of way, was explained. The ex-Premier has a peculiar affection for his hat, which bit of head-furniture always plays an important part in the right honorable gentleman's speeches. This hat is invariably set straight before him, brim downward, and on the top are placed his notes, which memoranda he shuffles with occasionally during the course of his speech. Unfortunately, the hat was planted right in front of the telephone sound-receiver. Occasionally, when Mr. GLADSTONE would move the hat, his voice would reach the instrument, and be transmitted. The moral of all this is, that if public men wish their oratory to be distributed over wide areas, they must be coached as to the position of the telephone. How much the attitude of some modern Demosthenes might be cramped by the necessities of talking at a telephone, remains to be seen. But if a public speaker uses the instrument, he will have to talk at the telephone, and to it address his most fiery eloquence, his best-rounded periods. Photographic art might now be used to advantage to show a speaker's gestures. As the various separate movements of the horse and dog are given when treating on running, by means of instantaneous photography, a series of pictures might be taken of an orator, from the moment of inertia or repose until, with arms beating the air like windmills, he was hurling anathemas on his political foes.

MR. MELVIL DEWEY comments in the *Library Journal* upon the complaint of a New-York business man on the absurd hours of the Astor LIBRARY. Calling at the library on his way up town from business, he found it closed, and read the standing notice on the door, "Open from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M." This prompted him to ask, through a newspaper, what class of New-York people the books of the Astor Library were designed to benefit, it being evident that no person engaged in any serious occupation could often see the inside of a library kept open only six hours a day. To this very pertinent question Mr. DEWEY replies that the two main difficulties which stand in the way of extending library hours are the lack of a proper light and the reluctance of library superintendents to increase the hours and labors of their subordinates. There is a certain validity in the first excuse, for lamps are dangerous, and should not be tolerated in valuable collections of books, while gas gives off in burning substances that are destructive of bindings. Russia, calf, and sheep bindings exposed to the action of the products given off by illuminating gas have been found to crumble and rot, and careful experiments make it tolerably certain that the gas, and no other cause, is responsible for this decay. The perfection of the electric light will entirely remove this objection to the evening use of libraries. RICHARD GARNETT, of the British Museum, writes to the same number of the *Library Journal* that the filament electric lights used in the museum has been a success, not quite perfect, but adequate to its object. Four lamps 45 feet from the ground furnish an illumination equal to 16,000 candles—about 1,000 good gas-jets. The reading-room of the Museum is kept open until 7 o'clock, three hours longer than usual. Mr. DEWEY'S second objection is feeble. The class of attendant furnished by the frugal managers of most of the libraries in this City is not a costly luxury. He might be multiplied to any required extent without entailing ruinous expense. The wise old gentlemen who do our libraries' the kindness to act as their Trustees seem to think that a boy who can read the visitor's written application for a book, skip nimbly up stairs and get it from its shelf, or answer "Aramo" with a vacant stare when asked if a certain book, not in the printed catalogue, or any books on a given subject, are in the library, is amply equipped and competent for a library attendant. There are thousands of this kind of boy in our streets who are really suffering for the want of a job.

Life's mixes its comedy and tragedy so strangely that a man is often doubtful which he is actually playing, or whether he is really playing either. Some apt illustrations of this aphorism, which is as old as PLATO, are furnished by the career of the late CHARLES COUDERT, whose romantic biography was sketched in a recent issue. After Mr. COUDERT had eluded the vengeance of the Bourbons, and made his way to London, with the intention of coming to the United States, he decided that he must see his sisters once more before taking leave of Old World associations. They resided in an ancient castle in the South of France, commanding the extensive acreage of an estate that was feudal in its proportions. Being under sentence of death, and having but recently escaped from prison by an audacious coup de main that piqued the resentment of the Police, the journey was not altogether so safe as it would have been years later under the *régime* of NAPOLEON III. Indeed, it was one requiring great courage, address, and hardihood, and one that would only have been undertaken by an adventurous spirit. Young COUDERT borrowed the passport of a countryman of his named LANGLOIS, between whom and himself there was some slight physical resemblance, but scarcely enough to give a fair prospect of success. He made the journey to Calais in company with a military compeer, Col. LECLERC, who, at a later period, migrated to the United States. COUDERT'S memory for names was woefully uncertain, and when the officer at Calais came to examine his passport and compare his person with the description, he had totally forgotten the name under which he was traveling. Instead of stammering confusedly as a man less accustomed to critical positions would have done, when his name was asked young COUDERT'S quick wit had suggested a means of escape even before the officer had time to entertain a suspicion, and he stared blankly at his interlocutor with an affectation of deafness that would have made his fortune on the stage. This gave Col. LECLERC, whose wit was no less quick than that of his fellow-traveler, the cue that was required, and, placing his lips close to COUDERT'S ear, he shouted loud enough to be heard by all about them, "LANGLOIS, the officer wants to know your name!" The ruse saved CHARLES COUDERT'S life; he paid the longed-for visit to his sisters, took his good-bye impression of the gloomy old feudal castle, effected his escape from France successfully a second time, and came to America to begin a new life, with new associations. But the dramatic surprises of the incident—the sequel—is yet to come. Years after, by a curious coincidence of favorable circumstances, the three gentlemen whose names figure in this narrative met in this City. One would think that old times and the narrow escape of one of them from death would have formed the principal topic of their conversation. Quite the contrary; neither Col. LECLERC nor Lieut. COUDERT even remotely alluded to the Calais episode until the moment of parting came, and an eavesdropper would not have dreamed that the three men had ever adventured together under perilous circumstances. They talked of anything and everything else, and each drank to the other's health and prosperity with the grace and composure of veterans at the wine; and when, at the parting moment, Col. LECLERC and Lieut. COUDERT shook hands, the former smiled quizzically, complimented the latter upon his youthful appearance, and closed the interview with, "By the way, COUDERT, is your memory for names as remarkable as it used to be?"

### *WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN BOSTON.*

RESULTS OF THE RECENT EXPERIMENT IN THE ELECTION OF SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The registered Woman's Committee in Boston have issued an address explaining the results of the first experiment in women's voting, which was for school officers. They say: "The universal testimony of those women who undertook this work is that they found help on all sides from other women, and from men too, who found time in the midst of their own pressing duties to lend us a helping hand. Not a word has reached our ears to indicate that the polling-places were made other than agreeable and comfortable, so far as was possible, to the little newly enfranchised company. On the contrary, numerous words of gratitude for the privilege and pleasure that will not soon be forgotten. And not less welcome are the words of scores of men, telling of their satisfaction with the new experience. In behalf of the registered women of Boston we offer hearty thanks to the gentlemen who helped to this good result; not forgetting that to the Board of Aldermen the first steps were taken to 'purify the polls,' which men had feared were not fit places for ladies to go to. If not previously fit, they were fitted for us and we appreciate the fact.

"The result, we are told, is a failure. We do not count it so. Certainly, it was not the measure we had ardently hoped for. But it was, we venture to believe, a long step toward it, in several ways.

"First, it proved that there are in Boston, and ready to serve our schools, women whose high character, whose intelligence, and whose faithfulness to duty are known to be sure that they are recognized as worthy to be honored with the high responsibility and sure to meet it well.

"Second, it shows that the political parties of the city are willing to nominate women as members of the School Board.

"Third, there was proof that the determination of the women to vote for good candidates only had its effect on the nominations of the political parties. It is now possible to anticipate that the days of mere office-seeking are near an end, so far as the School Board is concerned.

"These points are worth all the trouble taken. But we are not content with these. We want, also, to be represented by good women as well as by good men on the Board. How shall we effect this? First, by continued action in the same direction; second, by efforts begun in season and continued systematically to secure a larger vote next year. Fourth, we cannot believe that there is but a handful of women in Boston who care enough for the education of our youth to use such little influence as they possess toward securing good government for the schools. Our ranks must needs contain thousands in the near future."

### *B

# NATIONAL CAPITAL NEWS

## THE NEW CODE OF HOUSE RULES

AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT ABOLISHING THE HIGHER TAX—THE DIVERSITY BETWEEN COMMITTEES

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Committee on Rules presented its report on the proposed code of rules for the House of Representatives, which was adopted by a party vote. The code is substantially the same as that reported by the Committee on Rules at the last session of Congress, with the exception of the provision for the higher tax on the passage of bills by a majority of the members present. The code is as follows:

Rule 1. Upon the first day of each session of the House, after the reading of the Journal, the Speaker shall call the States in alphabetical order, and the Representatives from each State shall present memorials, petitions, and resolutions from the Legislature or citizens of their States, which shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members presenting the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 2. Bills and resolutions may be introduced by members in the order in which they present themselves, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 3. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 4. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 5. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 6. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 7. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 8. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 9. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 10. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 11. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 12. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 13. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 14. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 15. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 16. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 17. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 18. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 19. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 20. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 21. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 22. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 23. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 24. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 25. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 26. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 27. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 28. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 29. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 30. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 31. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 32. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 33. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 34. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 35. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 36. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 37. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 38. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 39. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 40. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 41. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 42. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 43. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 44. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 45. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 46. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 47. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 48. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 49. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 50. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 51. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 52. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 53. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 54. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 55. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 56. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 57. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 58. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 59. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 60. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 61. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 62. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 63. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 64. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 65. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 66. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 67. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 68. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 69. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 70. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 71. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 72. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 73. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 74. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 75. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 76. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 77. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 78. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 79. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 80. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 81. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 82. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 83. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 84. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 85. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 86. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 87. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 88. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 89. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 90. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 91. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 92. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 93. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 94. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 95. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 96. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 97. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 98. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 99. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 100. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 101. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 102. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 103. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 104. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 105. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 106. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 107. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 108. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 109. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 110. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 111. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 112. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference.

Rule 113. Bills and resolutions may be introduced on the first day of each session of Congress, after the disposition of those presented on the first day, and on each succeeding day, after the Journal is read, and before the business of the morning hour is entered upon, and shall be referred to the proper committees, without debate, and entered on the Journal, with the names of the members introducing the same; and no other business shall be in order on that day, except reports of committees of conference

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JAN. 5.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 4s reg. 1907. | U. S. 4½ reg. 1907.
$1,000 at 104 | $1,000 at 104¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allegheny Central. | Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. | Pittsburgh | Ont., Wab. & Pitts. |
| $1,000 ..bc. 54¼ | 100 ..bc. 8¾ | 100 ..bc. 94 | 100 ..bc. 9¾ |
| Am. Central, 7s. | 100 ..bc. 8¾ | 100 ..bc. 94 | 100 ..bc. 9¾ |
| $5,000 ..bc. 84 

## SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
NOTICE.—After this date the Line will leave the dock foot of Twelfth-st., North River, as follows:
BALTIC.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M.
ADRIATIC (New Steamer).....Saturday, Jan. 17, at 2 P. M.
Next Sailing after Date, foot of West 129th-st.
These steamers are uniform in size and superiority to all competitors. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are in the midship section, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unknown at sea.
Rates of passage, $80, $100 and $150; return tickets on favorable terms.
These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep nor pigs.
For descriptive circulars and other information, apply at the company's office, No. 87 Broadway, New-York, or to No. 109 Washington-st., Chicago.
J. H. JOSLIN, Agent.

GUION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 37 N. R., foot of Canal-st.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 11:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, Jan. 20, at 11:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, Feb. 3, at 8:30 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, Feb. 17, at 8:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 8 A. M.
The above steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are supplied with every requisite to secure the safety and comfort of passengers. Also first-class and second-cabin steamers, having ladies' rooms, smoking-rooms, drawing-rooms, and music; also, unsurpassed cuisine, service and attendance. Rates of passage: First cabin, $80 and upwards; second cabin, $40; steerage, $26. Special inducements are offered this month for first cabin passage. Drafts issued for any amount at low rates. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

## CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of facilitating the changes of soldiers, the steamers of this line take a special course for all ports.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, steamer the meridian of 50 at 43 lati-tude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage the meridian of 50 at 43, or nothing to the north of 43.
From New-York to Liverpool, or Queenstown.
SCANDINAVIAN.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, noon
SERVIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 14, 7 A. M.
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, noon
BOTHNIA.....Wednesday, Jan. 28, noon
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Special low rate for Fall and Winter months. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at low rates. Freight and cattle. For berths, &c., apply at Company's office.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

## STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
STEAMER STATE OF NEVADA, Thursday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
STEAMER STATE OF CALIFORNIA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.
Rates of passage, $70 to $100, according to accommodation.
Intermediate cabin, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; steerage, Belfast or Glasgow, $26.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
NOTICE.—The steamers of this Line take Liverpool Mail's Lake Routes at all seasons of the year.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, 2:30 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Tuesday, Jan. 13, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, Jan. 15, 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 17, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, Jan. 29, 6:30 A. M.
Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.
Cabin, $60, $80, and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE at $26. Drafts at lowest rates for those sending for friends. Cabin passengers find these steamers unsurpassed for safety, speed, and comfort. Neither cattle, sheep, or pigs carried.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 61 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.
Philadelphia Office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
WERRA.....Sat., Jan. 10 DONAU.....Sat., Jan. 24
EIDER.....Sat., Jan. 17 RHEIN.....Sat., Jan. 31
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Cabin.....80
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates for $30. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
Between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this Line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR.....Wednesday, Jan. 7, A. M.
CANADA, Transatlantic.....Wednesday, Jan. 21, 12 noon
AMERIQUE (L. Jousset).....Wednesday, Feb. 4, 11 A. M.
Checks drawn on Credit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE RESLAU, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Wall-st.
Circassia.....Jan. 7, 1 P. M. Bolivia.....Jan. 14, 2 A. M.
Devonia.....Jan. 10, 8 P. M. Anchoria.....Jan. 24, 8 P. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage Cabins, $40. Steerage, $26.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Chestnut.
Victoria, Jan. 10, 10 A. M. Assistance, Jan. 17, 2 A. M.
Cabins, $65 and $75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
WESTPHALIA, Th., Jan. 8 LESSING...Thurs., Jan. 22
GELLERT...Thurs., Jan. 15 SUEVIA...Thurs., Jan. 29
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the south of England: First Cabin, $110; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City
for AMSTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 3, 1880
ROTTERDAM.....Saturday, Jan. 24
Rates—$60, $70, $80, $90, $100, $110, $120, $130, $140, $150. Steerage, $30.
H. GALAUD, General Agent, No. 27 Broadway, William-st.
JUNGE, EDYE & CO., C. W. MORRIS,
27 S. Wm.-st., Freight Agts. 150 B'way, Gen. Passenger Agt.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Sailing every 10 days alternately from PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Agent, No. 5 Battery-place.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Foot of Canal-st., North River.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 10, noon
Connecting at PANAMA with steamers for Central and South America, and Mexico.
Connecting at SAN FRANCISCO with steamers for JAPAN and CHINA:
Steam-ship CITY OF PEKING.....Saturday, Jan. 24, noon
From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:
Steam-ship CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Mon., Jan. 19, noon
For freight or passage, and further information, apply at company's office, on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.
Tickets issued to SAN FRANCISCO, SAN DIEGO, PANAMA, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.
For freight or passage, or information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 287 BROADWAY.
G. F. SEWALL, E. J. DULLAY,
General Passenger Agent. Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.
Sailings at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat., Jan. 24
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., Jan. 29
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Havana & Mexico,) Sat. Feb. 7
Mail steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Jan. 9, and 30 for Vera Cruz via Tampico, Tuxpan, and Frontera.
Mail steamer City of Merida will leave New-Orleans Jan. 23 for Vera Cruz via Tampico.
For freight or passage, apply to
P. HERNANDEZ & SONS, No. 81 and 83 Broadway.

## SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Morton-st.
At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.
SAVANNAH, Direct.....Wednesday, Jan. 7
FLEET OF MACON, (New Steamer).....Saturday, Jan. 10
Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, Georgia and Florida Inland Steam-boat Company, and with the fast and elegant steamers of the Ocmulgee line.
GEO. YONGE, Agent,
G. D. OWENS, Ocean S. S. Co., and
General Agent S. F. & W. R. R. Central R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 309 Broadway.

CHARLESTON LINE.
FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Steamer MORRO CASTLE.....WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7
Steamer CHARLESTON.....SUNDAY, Jan. 11
FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....SAT., Jan. 10
CITY OF ATLANTA, Capt. Jas. Eagle.....WED., Jan. 21
(Accommodations reserved for freight of perishable nature.)
For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway.
LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, at 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
SARATOGA.....Thursday, Jan. 15
SEMINOLE.....Saturday, Jan. 24
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

NASSAU, N. P., VIA JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
The fine steamer Thomas Collyer, Master Tozer, sails Jan. 15; goes Jacksonville, Jan. 21. Connecting weekly at Jacksonville from New-York, Fridays; from Florida, Wednesdays.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., or R. W. PARSONS,
Pier No. 20 East River.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT GIRL AS WAITER'S maid, with good references, at No. 279 Madison-st. Call to-day from 10 to 2 o'clock; entrance on 32d-st.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER, with good references, at No. 275 Madison-st., between 29th and 30th-sts., entrance on 30th-st.

## FINANCIAL.

### INVESTMENT BONDS
OF THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES
FOR SALE BY
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
IN LARGE AND SMALL LOTS
FULL PARTICULARS FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD CO.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.
DENVER, SOUTH PARK & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
METROPOLITAN ELEVATED RAILWAY CO.
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.
ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILROAD CO.
TERRE HAUTE & LOGANSPORT RAILROAD CO.
GUARANTEED BY TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.
NO. 26 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

### THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.
CHARTERED 1822. CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS OF STOCK.
LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEY.
Capital and surplus invested in Government securities.
PARTIES DEPOSITING MONEY WITH THIS INSTITUTION will receive INTEREST from date of deposit, and may make and withdraw the same at pleasure.
EXECUTORS, TRUSTEES, AND OTHERS will be accorded every attention.
This company is authorized to act in every position of trust.
R. G. ROLSTON, President. G. F. TALMAN, Vice-Pres.
S. G. BOYD, Second Vice-Pres. G. P. FITCH, Secretary.
W. D. SEARLE, Assistant Secretary.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
MORRIS TAYLOR, G. F. TALMAN,
J. J. ASTOR, SAMUEL SLOAN,
ISAAC BELL, ROBERT LENNOX KENNEDY,
R. G. ROLSTON.

### Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R.R.Co.
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
DUE IN 1908.
Interest January and July.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.
OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000 of the above bonds, secured by a first lien upon the Company's lines and Dakota Extension. These bonds are issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile of completed road, and the total issue cannot, by the terms of the mortgage, exceed $15,000 per mile. The share capital of the Company amounts to $12,979,493 preferred, and $15,404,261 of common stock.
PRESENT PRICE, 107½ AND INTEREST.

### Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.
Secured by a first mortgage upon the extension of the railway from Albert Lea to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
The issue is limited to $10,000 per mile of completed road.
Interest payable December and June. Principal payable 1909.
For sale at par and interest by
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
Corner Nassau and Cedar sts., N. Y.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE FOLLOWING
INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE.
Cairo and Fulton Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
Denver Division of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, assumed.
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey Adjustment Bonds.
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company Assented Bonds.
*Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Stock Exchange.*
JAMES M. DRAKE & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 23 Drexel Building.
Wall-st., New-York.

### FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS
of the
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba
Railway Company
FOR SALE BY
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 63 WILLIAM-ST.

JOS. P. LLOYD. WM. C. McKEAN.
### LLOYD & McKEAN,
NO. 48 WALL-STREET,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION, ALL SECURITIES DEALT IN AT THE NEW-YORK STOCK AND MINING EXCHANGES.

### GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY,
CORNER CEDAR-ST.
Do a General Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE securities, yielding 9 and 10 PER CENT INTEREST, for sale as PAR.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE INDIANA Central Railway Company's 10 per cent Bonds, secured under mortgage of Oct. 1, 1856, to J. P. D. Lanier, Trustee:
The Gallatin National Bank is ready to pay off on presentation on or after Jan. 1, 1880, the 10 per cent. second mortgage Bonds of the Indiana Central Railway Company, and all coupons thereof, maturing on or before Jan. 1, 1880.
Holders may, if they please, present the same at the office of A. Iselin & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., in pursuance of the June previous advertisement, and they will be there paid if so presented.
Interest on these Bonds will cease after Jan. 1, 1880.
A. H. STEVENS, Cashier.
New-York, Dec. 30, 1879.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nos. 9 AND 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1879.
AN ASSESSMENT OF FIFTY CENTS ON each share of the preferred and common stock is now due, and payable on or before Jan. 10, 1880, when it will be delinquent. And a stock dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. has been declared, free from present assessment, upon the stock upon which said assessment shall have been paid, in cash, or shall not be delinquent on the 10th day of January, 1880.
ROBERT CRAWFORD,
Assistant Secretary.

### WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

### SMALLEY & HONE,
MEMBERS OF NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
BROKERS,
NO. 58 EXCHANGE PLACE,
Buy and sell on margins or for investors.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 13 GERMAN-ST.,
BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 30, 1879.
THIS COMPANY WILL PURCHASE FOR the sinking fund its first mortgage bonds to the amount of thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars ($38,749) in cash, and invites proposals for the surrender of any of said bonds to that extent. Bids should be addressed to "Committee of Sinking Fund," at the office of the company in New-York, No. 71 Broadway, on or before the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
G. W. ERIE, Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR & CO.,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 9 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Buy and sell on margin, or for investors.
Accounts and correspondence invited.

SHELDON & WADSWORTH,
BANKERS, No. 10 Wall-st.,
Offer for sale to investors following first mortgage railroad bonds:
Warwick Valley, Orange County, N. Y., 6 per cent.
Utah and Pleasant Valley 7 per cent.

EDISON'S ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY'S STOCK
bought and sold.
KIRKLAND & MILLIKEN,
No. 47 William-st.

Clinton, Iowa, Dec. 1, 1879.
THE CLINTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY, of Clinton, Iowa, hereby gives notice that all of the bonds issued by said company, dated Jan. 1, 1879, principal and interest, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, on July 1, 1880, and interest will cease after that date.
C. H. WESTON,
Treasurer of Clinton Water-Works Company.

## FINANCIAL.

### INVESTMENTS
PAYING 9 AND 10 PER CENT. INTEREST.
BONDS, principal and interest payable at our office, and secured by first mortgage on IMPROVED FARMS worth from one to seven times the amount of the loan. For sale by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 190 BROADWAY.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1880.
THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in conformity with an agreement made with Old Dominion and South-eastern Railway Company, dated Oct. 13, 1877, hereby gives notice to the holders of securities of said DENISON AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY of its readiness to pay the same, with accrued interest, on presentation, at the office and presented within eight weeks from date, will cease to bear interest thereafter.
EDWARD KING,
President.

FULLER ELECTRICAL COMPANY
STOCK
FOR SALE BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 275 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1880.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 275 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, Jan. 20, 1880, at 12 o'clock P. M.
A. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.
The First National Bank of Hackensack, N. J., located at Hackensack, in the State of New-Jersey, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.—Dated Dec. 10, 1879.
A. D. BROWER, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

RAILROAD SECURITIES.—WHETHER YOU wish to buy or sell, write to EDW. C. FOX & CO., members of N. Y. Stock Exchange, 3 Wall-st., New-York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES
is located at
No. 1,958 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or with any other work; good reference. Call at No. 127 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND DO SEWING.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 38th-st.; ring second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a first class; or would do cooking in small family; first-class City reference. Address S. S., Box No. 266 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; chamber-work, washing; willing and obliging; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 12 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a girl; neat, willing, and competent to do her work; over three years at last place; private family. Call at No. 463 West 27th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY YOUNG English Protestant woman; competent chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on a lady; best City reference. Call or address M. W., No. 158 East 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL AS chamber-girl and sewing. Call or address No. 2,235 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 119 East 42d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; is a good washer and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Call at 147 West 39th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 118 West 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable young girl in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., Room 2.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEWING.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with children or waiting. Call at No. 208 East 83d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; is a first-class waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 302 East 33d-st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMPETent girls in the habit of living together; one as cook and assist with washing, other as chamber-maid and waitress; private family preferred; three years' excellent references. Call at 834 6th-av., second bell.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—CHAMber-maid and waitress.—By two competent young women in a private family, or together; best City reference. Address S. P., Box No. 328 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; good City reference from last place; good wages expected. Call at No. 448 4th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH COOK, who understands all kinds of cooking, by day or dinner parties; best references. Call or address Swedish Cook, No. 409 4th-av.

COOK.—WAITRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS; Protestants; one as first-class cook, the other as first-class waitress; seven years' City reference. Call at No. 207 West 54th-st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHWOMAN; CAN MAKE pastry and all sorts of dessert; good references; in a private family where they keep a kitchen maid. Address F. C., Box No. 826 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH PROTESTant cook where a kitchen maid is kept; thoroughly understands cooking; excellent references. Call at No. 218 West 35th-st.; ring third bell.

COOK.—AS GOOD COOK AND BAKER; DO THE coarse washing; over 4 years' best City reference from late employer. Address R. C., Box No. 267 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is capable of making all kinds of soups, meats, desserts, and pastries; 2½ years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 786 6th-av.; no cards.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK in private family; moderate wages; best City reference. Call at No. 154 West 18th-st., Room No. 7, one flight from the street.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCHWOMAN; unexcelled baker; assist in washing; boarding-house or private family; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 17th-st., in store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands English and American cooking; excellent baker; good reference. Call at No. 163 West 33d-st., third floor, back.

COOK—KITCHEN-MAID.—BY MOTHER AND daughter; mother as competent cook; daughter to assist in kitchen or dining-room; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 45th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY arrived as cook or housework; willing and capable. Call at No. 239 East 44th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A girl in private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at 218 East 38th-st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 50 Stuyvesant-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FRENCH COOK IN A private family; good City references. Call at No. 266 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE ENGLISHWOMAN; good washer; baker; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 180 West 39th-st., near Broom-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; can make herself generally useful; good City reference. Address R., No. 210 West 36th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS EXCELlent cook and baker; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 100 West 53d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; WILL DO the coarse washing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 258 West 41st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family; three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 884 8th-av., second bell.

HAIR-DRESSER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED lady's hair-dresser a few more engagements by the day, week, or month. Address K., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL TO do general house-work, or cook, washer, and ironer. Call for two days, at No. 208 West 44th-st. No cards answered.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent French lady's maid; speaks German; first-class hair-dresser and dress-maker; best City references. Call at No. 884 8th-av., first floor, back.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the duties of maid; excellent dress-maker and hair-dresser; good reference. Call at No. 241 West 39th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; good references. Call at No. 178 7th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID; thoroughly competent and good dress-maker; town reference. Call at No. 317 6th-av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress in private family; good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 30th-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; three years and four months' City reference. Call or Address this city, at No. 191 West 19th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, thoroughly experienced in bringing up infant on the bottle, also in sickness; first-class City reference; willing to go in the country or travel to any part. Address L. A., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, thoroughly experienced in bringing up infant on the bottle, also in sickness; first-class City reference; willing to go in the country or travel to any part. Address L. A., Box No. 317 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL, lately arrived, as children's nurse and to make herself useful around the house; can be recommended; no cards. Call at No. 99 West 36th-st., second door west of 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, as chamber-maid to take charge of infant from birth or grown children; City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 324 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT TWOMAN AS infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; or on the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 209 6th-av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, to take charge from birth on bottle; takes charge from monthly nurse; last employer can be seen. Call at No. 320 East 31st-st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WILL TAKE entire charge of an invalid of either sex or of a delicate child. Address Mrs. Robinson, No. 121 Jay-st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH PROtestant woman, capable of taking charge of infant from birth; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 201 West 43d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH girl; no objection to travel; good City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAPAble of taking entire charge of infant from birth; City reference. Call at No. 307 East 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON IN the sick-room; is a trained manipulator to ladies; references. Call at No. 313 West 41st-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; GOOD City reference from last place. Call at No. 317 East 54th-st., first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl to mind a baby. Call at No. 454 West 21st-st., top floor.

NURSE.—AS FIRST-CLASS INFANT'S NURSE, (English Protestant;) highly recommended by late employer. Call at No. 686 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant woman as nurse; two years' reference from last employer. No. 66 West 44th-st.; grocery.

NURSE, &c.—BY YOUNG GIRL, AGED 17, AS nurse; small children; 16 months' City reference. Address E. C., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who understands dress-making, cutting, fitting, by the day; has the very highest City reference; 75 cents a day. Address Dress-maker, No. 387 2d-av., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—SOME TIME IN THE COUNtry; good dress-worker; cut and fit; do plain work or basting; moderate. Call at No. 241 West 36th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to find situations for two servants, either as waitress, nurse, or as laundress or chamber-maid. Address A. P., Box No. 274 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; CAN take a man's place; understands her business in all its branches; in private family; best City reference. Call at No. 143 East 53d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS in a first-class private family; capable of taking a man's place; best of City references. Call at No. 164 West 26th-st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as good waitress and chamber-maid; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 291 East 39th-st.

WASHING.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S washing by the month or week; terms moderate; best references. Call at No. 243 West 41st-st., top door. Mrs. Moore.

WASHING.—BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO GO out by the day or week; first-class washer and ironer and house-cleaner; good reference. Call or address No. 213 West 27th-st., Room No. 17.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN families' washing; will be done promptly, neatly; can be well recommended. Call at No. 219 East 56th-st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; will do gentlemen's and families' washing at her own home; good reference. Call at No. 324 East 54th-st.

WASHING AND IRONING, OR ANY HOUSEwork.—By a respectable Protestant woman; City reference. *Mrs. Morrison, No. 410 7th-av.*

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE married woman as wet-nurse; baby 2 weeks old. Call at No. 894 2d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN OF experience, a position as book-keeper; A 1 references. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 294 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BUTler; understands his duties thoroughly in all its branches; can come well recommended; City reference; party must need a first-rate man will notice this advertisement. Address only Butler, No. 742 3d-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RELIABLE single man, just disengaged; understands the care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; experienced City driver; best reference for honesty, capacity, and sobriety. Address John, Box No. 318 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; age 28; careful City and suburban driver; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; takes great pride in keeping stock; moderate wages; will refer to present employer. Call or address Edward, No. 15 East 30th-st., stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced man; careful City driver; first-class groom; strictly temperate; neat appearance; good City reference; four and one-half years with last employer; highly recommended in every respect. Address L. B., Box No. 301 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; JUST DISENGAGED; fully competent for his duties; has long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; good, careful driver; willing and obliging; excellent City reference from former and present employers. Address C., Box No. 295 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN AS coachman in the City; good, careful driver; can give good testimonials to that effect, or will go on trial if required. Address M. T., Box No. 204 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; is thoroughly competent in his business; good reasons on account of employer sailing out; will be found generally useful; first-class City reference. Address S., Box No. 323 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, with five years' references; careful driver; experienced groom; willing and obliging. Call or address C., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—MARRIED; BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, with first-class reference from last and former employers; City or country. Address J. Q., Box No

# J. LLOYD HAIGH ARRESTED

## CHARGED WITH FORGERY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

### ONE CAUSE OF THE FAILURE OF THE GROCERS' BANK—$67,000 OF ALLEGED FORGED PAPER—AN INDICTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

Public interest in the affairs of the broken Grocers' Bank was greatly increased yesterday by the events late in the day, of Mr. J. Lloyd Haigh, the wine and steel merchant, on the serious charge of forgery. The failure of the Grocers' Bank was due to the fact that it held a large amount of Mr. Haigh's paper, which, it is now admitted, had been forged. Mr. Haigh's arrest was entirely unexpected, except by a few persons who had been victimized by the forged paper. When the Grocers' Bank first closed its doors, last Wednesday, it was rumored that the bank held a large amount of "worthless" Haigh paper. Then "worthless" gave way to the term "forged" in the rumor, and the latter was finally admitted to be the true term. It was not until yesterday, however, that any one openly charged Mr. Haigh with having forged and uttered the paper which broke the Grocers' Bank. Everything was very quiet in the bank yesterday, the clerks still being engaged in preparing a statement of its affairs for Receiver White. Vice-President Leverich was there a part of the day, and, in response to questions, said to a TIMES reporter that of the $97,000 indebtedness of Mr. Haigh to the bank, $30,000 was considered good, and the balance of $67,000 was "reported to be forged." It was rumored that a number of banks besides the Grocers' had been induced to accept Mr. Haigh's worthless paper. Mr. Leverich said he "thought" this was true, and that the five banks were the Grocers', the Chatham National, the Park National, the Bowery National, and the Market National. Inquiry at these banks resulted in confirmation of the correctness of Mr. Leverich's supposition, and it was also learned that certain of the banks had held conferences on the subject of Mr. Haigh and his paper at the invitation of the Grocers' Bank. One of these conferences was held on Tuesday last, the day before the Directors of the Grocers' Bank decided to suspend. Another conference was held yesterday. None of the bank officers who were present would tell who else was there or what had been done.

One of the chief officers of the Market National Bank was asked by a TIMES reporter whether it was true that the bank held any of the Haigh paper. The officer replied at length, and made a specific charge of forgery against Mr. Haigh. "On the 23d of December last," said the officer, "Mr. Haigh opened an account at this bank. He was introduced and recommended to us by one of our oldest and best customers. I went to the Grocers' Bank and inquired into his standing there. Everything was represented to be satisfactory, and the account was opened. Mr. Haigh offered for discount about $19,000 of Western acceptances. After he had left the bank, we made a careful examination of these acceptances. We noticed that, although they purported to be signed by business houses in Cleveland, Sandusky, and other Western cities who stand first class in the mercantile community, yet none of them were made payable at any bank. This fact aroused our suspicions that something was wrong. We usually send notices of maturing paper to the makers of acceptances three days before the day it becomes due. None of the paper offered us by Mr. Haigh for discount would mature within four months, but, as I have said, we became suspicious, and so we sent notices that same night to the Western houses that we had paper accepted by them. On Saturday afternoon, but not the 26th of the month we got telegraphic messages that the acceptances were forged. Haigh had not drawn any money, yet we immediately closed the account, and thus we avoided losing a dollar by the forged paper."

"Mr. ——— who forged those acceptances!" asked the TIMES reporter.

"J. Lloyd Haigh; there's no doubt about that," was the bank officer's emphatic reply. "We had J. Lloyd Haigh here on the 26th," he continued, "and an officer here also, ready to place him under arrest, but in deference to the desire of counsel and with which Mr. Haigh had transactions, his arrest was postponed." The explanation was given that the arrest was not made because the banks hoped that if he were allowed to go on clearing up his business they might realize a better percentage on his claims to them.

Mr. E. Kellogg Wright, Cashier of the National Park Bank, was very brusque when asked how the Park Bank stood in the matter. "The bank has no connection with the Grocers' Bank," was the only answer he would give to questions on any topic.

Mr. Lewis Whittlesey, of the Bowery National Bank, said that Mr. Haigh had had an account with the bank for "a good many years." His transactions were never very heavy, and always satisfactory. The Cashier admitted that the bank now holds some of the Haigh paper, but declined to say how much. The bank, he said, had no "scare" about Mr. Haigh's paper good and never investigated it. They would continue to consider it good until it matured and was not paid. Some of it would mature in a few days. The bank had some of the much-talked-of warehouse receipts, which they considered good, as they had sent to Brooklyn last week and found the goods stored as they had been represented to be. "The bank's officers," said the Cashier, "do not expect to lose anything by the Haigh affair. They have been offered 75 cents on the dollar for his paper, but will not take it." Another gentleman, who claimed to know, assured the reporter that the Bowery Bank held about $40,000 of the Haigh paper, of which it considered all except $10,000 to be good.

Mr. G. M. Hard, President of the Chatham National Bank, told the TIMES reporter that Mr. Haigh had been a customer of the bank for about two years, and his dealings had been satisfactory. Mr. Haigh's direct indebtedness to the bank was very small—perhaps $600. The bank's position so far as the Haigh forgeries were concerned was perfectly safe. It could not lose a dollar on account of that account. The bank holds some of the warehouse receipts, covering property in Lockwood's stores, in Brooklyn. These receipts were originally in Mr. Haigh's name, but as soon as the latter's failure became known the President had the receipts made out in the name of the Chatham National Bank, thus preventing the removal of the property without the bank's knowledge and consent. The receipts were for property valued at the time they were made at $20,000, but the goods were worth much more now, because of the rise in the price of nothing. "So far as I can see," said Mr. Hard, "if, when all this Haigh business is settled up, we should find one or two notes unpaid, we have ample security for them." The President said other interests made it necessary for him to decline to say what other banks held Haigh paper, and as each or the other banks in a similar manner was made for not mentioning names.

Receiver White said, yesterday, that he understood the whole amount of Mr. Haigh's indebtedness to the bank was $97,000, of which $67,000 was represented by forged paper. The total amount of deposits in the Grocers' Bank was $300,000. He was, he said, not yet prepared, he said, to give a detailed statement of the financial affairs of the bank, as it had not yet been made out.

In spite of the fact that he had been directly charged with forgery at the Market National Bank, Mr. Haigh was permitted to go at large for some hours after the arrest was made, for the convenience of the interested banks, Mr. Haigh, whenever seen by reporters, steadily denied that there had been any forged paper of his uttered, and declared, as late as yesterday morning, that all the paper was good. His arrest took place about 4 o'clock, and was brought about by Mr. Bowe, who had declared on Saturday that it was not his province to institute legal proceedings against any person on account of the forgeries. Mr. White went to District Attorney Phelps, and told him that he [the Receiver] had positive evidence in the hand-writing of forgeries on the part of Mr. Haigh, and should produce the proof. Cashier Perham then made an affidavit covering sufficient ground to warrant the arrest of Mr. Haigh, and the District Attorney brought the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury. It was about 12.15 o'clock when the Grand Jury retired, and they had found an indictment against Haigh. The indictment was for forgery in the third degree, and the bill recited that, on the 26th of last August, "said Haigh had in his custody and possession a certain instrument, or writing, commonly called a bill of exchange," on the face of which he did forge an acceptance, to injure the Grocers' Bank, of the City of New-York, and others," and that he uttered the same and secured the money called for on its face. The bill referred to is appended to the indictment, and the following is a copy of it:

New-York, Aug. 26, 1879.

$6,630 20-100.

Four months after date pay to the order of myself Seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three hundredths dollars, value received, with exchange on New-York, and charge same to my account.

J. LLOYD HAIGH.

To Messrs. C. Stoney Nonnat & Co., Baltimore, Md.

Due, 29 last.

Across the left end of the bill is the printed card: "J. Lloyd Haigh, No. 90 John-street;" across the back is the indorsement, "J. Lloyd Haigh," in the same ink as the body of the bill, and across the face is printed in large regular red letters the words "Accepted," and underneath that, in red ink the signature, "C. Morris & Co.," in a strong business hand, different entirely from all the other writing on the paper.

As soon as the indictment was sent to District Attorney Phelps he issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Haigh, and placed it for execution in the hands of Detectives Fields and O'Connor. They went away, and about 3 o'clock returned with Mr. Haigh in their custody, having found him at his place of business, quietly seated their errand to him and induced him to submit with no little ado. On the way to the Tombs the party came from his office were inspected. At the office of the District Attorney the prisoner had the case explained at length to him. He did not appear to be surprised or even agitated, but requested to be allowed his liberty, and offered any "substantial bail" that might be required for his appearance. This request was refused, and he was committed to the Tombs. The whole proceeding was so calmly and speedily managed that not even a suspicion of what was going on got out among the prisoner's friends, and when at 4:30 o'clock Mr. Haigh was put in a cell at 4:30 o'clock. As he was passing the Franklin-street entrance of the prison to the ground floor, he came out of his shell and was allowed to have a conversation with him, giving him instructions when his business and certain messages to the outer world. The clerk seemed considerably more sorry for the situation of affairs had reached than his master did, and was profuse in his thanks for the kindness shown among other things by the prisoner's immediate friends. Haigh was searched by Warden Finn and Deputy Keeper Walker on his arrival here. The only money found on his person was about $5.